

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JUNE 5, 1902

XL-NO 11

COERCION IN IRELAND

Thousands Attended Meeting of Protest, Held In Chicago.

BOURKE COCKRAN THE ORATOR.

Declared He Believed United States Agent of Providence to Give the Irish People Their Rights—Alien Government, Alien Lands.

Chicago, June 4.—The meeting of the Irish-Americans of Chicago, at the Auditorium last night, to protest against the coercion laws in force in nine counties of Ireland, was perhaps the largest demonstration of its kind ever held in this city.

Bourke Cockran was the principal speaker, and when he began his address about 8,000 persons joined in the applause that greeted him. The crowds thronged the avenues outside, disappointed at being unable to gain admission.

Special importance was attached to Mr. Cockran's pronouncement, as he has only recently returned from London, where he conferred with John Redmond and other leaders of the Irish movement.

Mr. Cockran said in part:

"Now, in Ireland the government accuses an Irishman of some act which it may consider in opposition to or a criticism of public measures. He is tried not before any impartial court, but before removable magistrates—magistrates removable by the government itself, so the accuser and the judge practically are appointed by the same forces. Similarly every other elementary law of human kind has been denied the Irish."

Ireland is the only country in which the people own neither the land upon which, nor control the government under which, they live. The Irish question arises from the demand of the Irish to control both their people and their land, while the English government denies the right and endeavors to stifle the demand. It is a dual question, alien ownership of the land and alien ownership of the government. These are the Irish grievances.

The Irish have shown their industrial capacity at home and in every country in which they have gone, and if this be the case under adverse conditions at home and in foreign lands, how much more then would it be shown in their own land, owned and governed by themselves. They certainly would be able to restore in Ireland the prosperity they have achieved in other countries.

If the American people in their might shall rise up and say the Irish cause is just, Ireland will be restored. As Americans we cannot but believe that Providence has intended that the American people shall be the instrument through which this justice shall be accomplished."

DECLARATION BY PRESIDENT.

Defines Just Cause For Removals Under Civil Service.

Washington, June 4.—The president yesterday issued a declaration of meaning of section eight of the civil service rules relating to the procedure in removals from office in the government service.

The declaration announces that to prevent all misunderstandings and improper constructions of that section the term "just cause," as used thereon, is to mean any cause other than one merely political or religious which will promote the efficiency of the service, and that nothing in the rules shall be construed to require the examination of witnesses or any trial or hearing except in the discretion of the officer making the removal. The civil service commission has made a similar interpretation.

CORONATION PAGEANT REHEarsed.

London, June 4.—Following the rehearsal of the coronation procession to Westminster Abbey, which was followed out in all its details May 27, the second day's pageant was rehearsed yesterday morning. The procession, which covered the long route, was much smaller than the elaborate one which will traverse the same ground June 27, but all the prescribed stops were made, and at each point the receptions and formalities of the actual parade were rehearsed, the whole occupying about four hours.

ROOSEVELT HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Virginians Displeased by His Memorial Day Address.

Norfolk, Va., June 4.—President Roosevelt was hanged in effigy here Monday night because of his speech at Arlington on Memorial day.

PRESIDENT BARROWS DEAD.

Oberlin, O., June 4.—After nine days' illness, with pleuro pneumonia, John Henry Barrows, president of Oberlin college, died at 2:50 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Barrows was unconscious at the time of his death, which came during a sinking spell.

MANY RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

Police Have Much Trouble With Striking Drivers—Those of Department Stores Join Strike.

Chicago, June 4.—Chicago's police were given a strenuous life yesterday by the striking packing house teamsters. From daylight yesterday morning until long after dark last night the bluecoats were kept busy dispersing trouble makers, who congregated along the streets and in every conceivable manner placed obstacles in the way of the meat dealers who endeavored to move their supply wagons with non-union drivers. In spite of the striking teamsters and their friends, 33 wagon loads of meat were delivered from the stock yards to downtown stations. Before the task was accomplished, however, a score of policemen and rioters had been injured and fully 50 persons had been placed under arrest. Several of the injured were in such serious condition that they were taken to hospitals. Two of the injured may die.

When the procession of wagons left the packing district they were guarded by a heavy detail of police. As soon as the wagons emerged at the entrance of the yards fully 500 enraged strike sympathizers made a rush to overturn the conveyances.

The policemen drew clubs and after a hard struggle succeeded in scattering the mob. A fresh start was made, but before the wagons reached the downtown district the mob, augmented by hundreds of sympathizers, made another attack. In the fight that followed revolvers were drawn. No person was shot, the police instead using their clubs indiscriminately, and a dozen or more people were hurt before the march could be resumed. When the central portion of the city was reached clashes between the police and the crowd became numerous. Street car traffic was an impossibility and it was necessary for several squads of police to charge the crowds with batons before the wagons had reached the various downtown houses.

To add to the burdens of the police department 1,300 drivers and their helpers employed by the State street general retail merchandise department stores went on a strike yesterday. An attempt was made to deliver "department store" goods in the downtown district yesterday afternoon with non-union drivers under police protection, but so much disorder developed that the attempt proved futile. Before the project was abandoned several rioters were hurt and many arrests had been made.

HOW MICHIGAN WAS SWINDLED.

White Testified That Sutton Acquitted, Was Implicated In Military Clothing Fraud.

Lansing, Mich., June 4.—William L. White, ex-quarter master general of the Michigan national guard, yesterday, in his testimony before the supreme court, in the disbarment proceedings against Attorney E. S. Roos, of Kalamazoo, told for the first time the full story of the state military clothing frauds, and declared that Colonel Eli R. Sutton, of Detroit, who was acquitted of complicity in them by a jury, was a party to the fraud and received his share of the profits.

His testimony created a sensation, in view of Sutton's indictment and subsequent acquittal after a long and bitterly fought trial. The disbarment proceedings against Roos are based on his alleged connection with the frauds as a director of the Henderson-Ames company, of Kalamazoo.

In 1899 a quantity of military clothing the state held under the Spanish war fund act was sold to the "Illinois Supply company" by the state board for \$10,500, and then the same clothing subsequently was repurchased by the board for the use of the national guard for more than \$50,000.

White testified yesterday that the fictitious "Illinois Supply company" was composed of himself, Eli R. Sutton, of Detroit; General Arthur F. Marsh, of Allegan, inspector general of the Michigan national guard, and a member of the military board, and the Henderson-Ames company, of Kalamazoo.

ELKS' CLUB HOUSE DEDICATED.

Pittsburg, June 4.—The magnificent new temple and club house at Junimville street and Fifth avenue, the property of Pittsburg lodge No. 11, B. P. O. Elks, was dedicated yesterday in regal style. The opening event of the day's program was a parade participated in by hundreds of Elks from Pittsburg, Allegheny and many towns throughout Western Pennsylvania. Following this feature the dedicatory services were held at the club house, after which a grand ball and banquet were held.

FOR B. & O. FREIGHT AGENTS.

Baltimore, June 4.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has announced the following appointments of division freight agents: Pittsburg and Connellsville division, H. M. Matthews, office Pittsburg; Pittsburg and Western division, W. L. Cromish, office Pittsburg; Cleveland division, O. A. Constans, office Cleveland; Newark division, D. G. Gray, office Columbus; Chicago division, C. T. Wright, office Sandusky, O. The division freight agency at Titian, O., is abolished.

FARMER KILLED BY TORNADO.

Platteville, Wis., June 4.—A tornado struck Louisville, a small town 16 miles southwest of here late Monday and considerable damage was done. Barns and outbuildings were demolished. Edward Ward, a farmer was in his barn when the structure was demolished and he was killed.

UNION OF CHURCHES.

Overture From Dutch Reformed Church Minister to U. P. Assembly.

TO MAKE RETURN PROPOSALS.

A Committee Will Be Appointed by the Assembly—Barr Announced Determination to Not Serve Longer as Foreign Missions Secretary.

Pittsburg, June 4.—The United Presbyterian general assembly was pleasantly surprised as soon as it met yesterday morning by an overture for union with the Dutch Reformed church. It came from the Rev. Dr. John S. Allen, who said in his letter to the assembly: "The time is opportune for the United Presbyterian church to make overtures in respect to a union with our Reformed church. No two denominations in our land are more closely allied than yours and ours. Other churches, and notably the Southern Presbyterian, have been soliciting the hand of the Reformed church, and while we have not seen our way clear to a wedding, we have promised to be a sister to several. It might be that the United Presbyterian church, by pressing her suit ardently, would be more successful."

ACTION ON WALLACE CASE.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Barr, for nine years secretary of the board of foreign missions, whose term of service has expired, announced his determination not to be a candidate for re-election.

The overture on the "Limitations of Appeal" was officially declared carried, and it was ordered to be incorporated in the book of discipline by a unanimous vote.

The annual report on the state of religion showed that last year there was a net gain of less than 1 per cent. It held that there was a decline in family religion, in attendance on the prayer meeting and that there was an alarming growth of worldliness. It held that Sabbath desecration is increasing and the church was called on to stop it. It was resolved that the presbyteries should give attention to the subject at their next meeting.

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INQUIRIES WERE TABLED.

Party Vote on Resolutions as to Expenditures in Cuba.

Washington, June 4.—The house committee on military affairs yesterday voted to table the resolutions of inquiry addressed to the war department relative to the expenditures in Cuba.

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A GLIMPSE AT STYLES.

Black Velvet Over Lace—Openwork Materials—The Basque Motif.

Another season of black upon white and white upon black is assured. Black velvet has in ornamental ways established its prestige. We find it in its newest manner filling up the various spaces—round, oblong and square—which modish laces have to offer.

A jour gown materials are to be counted upon so decidedly for summer wear that they have entered at once into wardrobes now in preparation for the near departure of the pleasure loving as well as health seeking world.

Two charming models—one is an ercu batiste, the other all white one—are having the last finishing touches put on at one of the best establishments in town. In the first mentioned the a jour embroidery composes two-thirds of the skirt from belt downward, together with the bodice. Plain batiste of the same shade exactly is used for the three skirt flounces on the bottom, which are hemmed and plisse. The bodice is blouse in front and fastens in the back, having motifs in long, slender darts of lace and embroidery; also of an ercu tone, but paler than the gown, let in both back and front with an empacement and high collar band of the same embroidery.

Wide bishop sleeves of the batiste plisse have two rings of embroidery inset transparently at the bottom, then entering into a long, tight cuff of the same a jour fabric as the gown. An almond green louisine belt is softly draped into a deep point in front, then fastens in the back with a chou. A slip skirt of this pale green silk shows through the top skirt embroidery with delicious softness and is seen again under the close fitting wrist pieces.

Some suggestion of a basque has been made, a fixed modishness to which all are turning most kindly. One is not expected to have basques to everything she wears, but she is quite out of the movement of things not to have at least one such model, either in a coat for indoor wear or a smart velvet or panne visiting coat when the rigors of winter have fled or for wear at south-



WRAP IN BLACK AND WHITE BROCADE.

Even when girders are properly maintained they yield, especially when of steel, to the corrosive influences of the atmosphere and rain, says London Engineering. The degree of this effect depends, first, on the details of the construction. Most engineers know, by sorrowful experience, the unequal struggle with inaccessible rust spaces, such as those of box girders, narrow spaces between gussets, hollows under troughs, etc. The maintenance engineer has not always much influence upon the drawing office. Secondly, the corrosion varies greatly according to the amount of salt of gases in the atmosphere. Thirdly, the corrosion of steel is about twice that of iron. In spite of all these adverse influences there is no reason for huge increase of area or for panic as to the use of steel.

In a district liable to salt fog from the North sea steel girders can be maintained by painting them once in three years, but the following extra thickness is recommended in engineering to provide for all contingencies: Plates having both surfaces exposed, such as webs, gussets, end plates, etc., to be allowed one-eighth inch extra; plates having only one surface exposed, such as outer flange plates, one-sixteenth inch; plates entirely covered, such as internal flange plates, need no more than their static requirements. Lower flanges usually rust most, but may be specially protected with concrete filling. The chief difficulties with rust spaces are at the floor attachments. The practice of leaving loose ballast over the metal is fatal. Sooner or later it becomes a sponge concealing a mass of corrosion. Bituminous concrete is no use when exposed to the sun. The best preservation known to the writer is fine cement concrete (about 4 to 1), well rammed and coated, when not exposed to the sun, with asphalt between layers of brattice cloth.

A CITY FUEL OIL PIPE SYSTEM.

Delivering fuel oil to houses and factories just as gas and water are delivered now, through pipe systems, is one of the schemes which are said to have been prompted by the latest oil discoveries in the United States. According to Cassier's Magazine, an offer has been made for a city water-

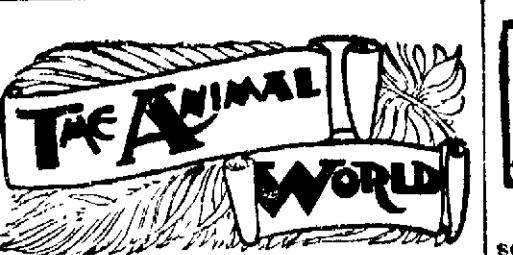
works, with the view of closing it for water purposes and reopening it for the oil business. The present reservoir, which will hold about 20,000,000 gallons, is to be converted into an oil tank, and the mains are to be used for carrying the oil at minimum cost to consumers. It would only be necessary to turn on the water cock to get as much oil as the consumer needed. With the reported money interests backing the project this would seem to be entitled to rather more than passing considera-

INVENTOR OF THE LUCIFER MATCH.

There have been many claimants to the honor of being the maker of the first lucifer match, but a recent discovery of some old account books at Stockton-on-Tees, England, affords documentary evidence which proves beyond question that one John Walker, a Durham chemist, was the original inventor and maker of the match. According to a diary, in which Walker carefully noted all his business transactions, the first box of matches was sold for 35 cents in April, 1827.

VALUE OF FORCED DRAFT.

It is reported regarding the Ward Line steamship Santiago, which was recently equipped with fans for forced draft, that as a result two Scotch boilers under forced draft are now doing the work which originally required four similar boilers under natural draft and, further, that a fuel saving of four tons of coal per day has been made.



THE ANIMAL WORLD.

An interesting painting, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times, is that by Charles B. Knight based upon a mounted skeleton of the animal in the American Museum of Natural History which represents, according to the artist's idea, what the oldest known ancestor of the modern horse looked like when it roamed over our country some millions of years ago.

This animal, called by the scientists *protohippus*, was only sixteen inches in height, and it, moreover, had four toes on its feet. It therefore differed



RESTORATION OF FOUR TOED HORSE.

markedly from the existing horse, so much so in fact that if the intermediate forms were not known not even scientists would suspect any relationship between the two. But the horse is the evolutionists' show animal. Its ancestral line has been better worked out than that of any other mammal, and, rather strange to relate, the evidences of this ancestry are more complete in America than in any other country, though the present horse in America is not indigenous to the soil, the horse line on this continent having become extinct in pleistocene times, before, so far as we know, the advent of man.

Still, between the last representative and the animal Mr. Knight has depicted, there have been found in the rocks fossils possessing in a regular sequence corresponding with their relative geological ages all the gradational characters of skull, teeth and limbs, thus making a most complete evolutionary chain.

A five-toed ancestral form is now being searched for, with at least hopes of success, which should occur low down in the eocene. Indeed a fossil animal called *phenacodus* is now known from this horizon which in a measure answers the requirements, but it is regarded by most paleontologists and was so regarded by Cope as a more generalized type from which not only the horse line, but several others, sprung.

THE CHINCHILLA FAST DISAPPEARING.

In Santiago, Chile, the Belgian mission reports that the attention of the authorities for some time has been called to the impending destruction of the chinchilla in the northern provinces of Chile. However, no measures have been taken as yet for the preservation of this valuable fur bearing animal, which has almost entirely disappeared from the neighboring republic of Bolivia in spite of laws enacted for its preservation.

LITTLE ANIMAL: BIG NAME.

An addition to the mammalian fauna of Europe has been described by Dr. C. Satunin under the name of *Prometheomys schaposchnikowi*. The creature that has been distinguished by this name, it appears, is a new genus of vole from the Caucasus. It is described as being of the size of a small water vole, chestnut brown in color, with lighter feet and minute eyes covered with skin. The single specimen taken was found under flowering anemones.

MAGNETIC VARIATION.

Sir W. H. Preece, who has been engaged for some time past in studying the magnetic influences of the Manacles off the coast of Cornwall upon the compass, reports that in the past ten years there had been a variation in the needle toward the north of a degree, so that if any navigator should set his course from Cherbourg to the Lizard without taking this variation into account he would run upon the Manacles. A difference of a degree in a magnet means an error of one mile in sixty.

NEW BRITISH COALFIELD.

It is announced that a new coalfield of considerable dimensions has just been discovered in south Worcestershire, lying between Chipping Campden and Moreton-in-the-Marsh. An expert employed to examine the field by the principal landowners—Lady Northwick, Sir P. Van Notten Pole and Mr. Freeman Mitford—has reported coal within workable distance of the surface.

YAWNING AND HEALTH.

A German scientist with all kinds of knobs on his head has discovered that yawning is a healthy pastime. It is wholesome, like oatmeal and brown bread. Yawning, it is said, stretches the muscles of the brain, maybe, or the tendons of the head, sends the blood to the jaws and sharpens appetite and intellect. It is a cheap remedy, accessible to young and old, rich and poor, and if it is as efficacious as our Teuton says health is surely within the reach of every one in this country.

FRAMING A PICTURE.

The framing of pictures has much improved of late, and the simple frames have become more popular. Different pictures demand different kinds of framing, but this rule holds always good: The frame should enhance the beauty of the picture and should not call attention to itself. The plain oak frame stained to harmonize with the tone of the picture is often the most satisfactory kind for photographs of paintings.

Owing to the success which has attended the construction of the turbine passenger steamer King Edward upon the Clyde, another similar vessel is to be constructed, says The Scientific American.

She is to be an improvement on the King Edward in every respect. She will exceed the dimensions of the latter vessel by twenty feet in length, two feet in breadth and a foot in draft. Her speed will be twenty-two knots—twenty-five miles.

She will be placed upon the Clyde for traffic between Campbeltown via Fairlie and Glasgow and is to be completed in time for the pleasure traffic season of next year. Messrs. Denny Bros. of Dumbarton, who built the King Edward, will also construct the new turbine steamer.

Leak in Gas Pipes.

A leak in a gas pipe may be located



SUBSTITUTE FOR AIR.

INVENTION THAT SHOULD PROVE VALUABLE TO DIVERS AND MINERS.

An apparatus which is intended to occupy the place of the atmosphere so far as concerns the necessary breathing to sustain life has been invented by M. G. F. Joubert, late professor of chemistry at the Paris Ecole Polytechnique, says The Scientific American. The apparatus is specially intended for the use of divers or for those whose occupation requires them to enter places where there are noxious gases.

Particulars are given of the treatment of nine cases, all of which had been contracted in Africa and which were of such a severe type as to be refractory to large doses of quinine. The nine cases were rapidly cured, two only showing a slight relapse, and these yielded at once to a second injection. The progress of the cure was followed in each case by the examination of the blood, and the treatment was always followed by the disappearance of the specific hematozoa. The salt was also found to suppress entirely the anaemia associated with malaria.

M. Gautier regards the results as sufficiently definite to authorize the substitution of this drug for quinine in pernicious malaria, although it still remains for further researches to determine the best dose and whether administered by the mouth or hypodermically is to be preferred.

SAVE YOUR EYES.

If your eyesight is good, take care of it. Look away off yonder every time you get to the bottom of a page in reading. If it is defective, let no foolish pride prevent you from wearing the proper glasses. There is no sense in handicapping yourself in life when a piece of glass before each eye will make your vision as good as it possibly can be, says a writer in Ainslee's. The oculist will not advise you to wear glasses if you do not need them any more than he will prescribe a drug you do not need. Plenty of people, though, do not know that they have defective sight because they have never really seen at all. They have headaches, inflamed eyes, stylos, even much graver troubles, from the strain of trying to see with eyes that were put up wrong. There are cases where homicidal insanity has been completely cured when impaired vision has been corrected.

SALT CARE FOR NEURALGIA.

Communicated to the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical society by Dr. George Leslie, it consists in snuffing or blowing a minutely little powdered common salt up the nose through the anterior nares. Dr. Leslie gave details of thirty or forty cases of facial and other neuralgia, cephalgia, odontalgia, etc., which had been cured, and he stated that he had only failed in two cases.

A SHRUB THAT CURES LEPROSY.

Medical men all over the world are interested in the reports from Honolulu and Tahiti of successful results obtained in the treatment of leprosy from the active principle of the tua-tua shrub. The tua-tua's scientific name is *Jatropha gossypifolia*, and it comes from Venezuela.

INDIAN USES FOR PLANTS.

V. K. Chestnut in a recent bulletin of the division of botany of the United States department of agriculture tells of numerous uses to which the Indians of Mendocino county, Cal., put various plants. The list is so large and includes such a variety of plants that it suggests the possibility that the white man might learn something of value in this regard from the aborigines. More particularly is this the case with food plants, as they seem to use the seeds of a large number which we allow to go to waste for this purpose. One curious fact he refers to is their practice of eating clover, not the flower head, as white children sometimes do, but the stems and leaves, chewing them like herbivorous animals. He says it is no uncommon sight to see a party of Indians in a clover field eating it by handfuls.

THE LATEST IN AUTOMOBILES.

The Austrian military authorities have a motor under construction at the motor factory at Vesselsdorf, in Moravia, which is to be used by the Austrian army for the purpose of reconnaissance and also for racing. The car is being fitted with three separate motors, which will work independently of each other. The maximum speed is stated to be 120 kilometers, or seventy-four miles, per hour, and an entirely new system of transmission is to be used.

ASTRONOMY.

Professor Charles Wilson, after ten years' figuring, has announced to the Royal society, though admitting some slight unavoidable errors, that the sun's temperature is 6,200 degrees centigrade (11,192 F.). Allowing 400 degrees centigrade for absorption by the sun's atmosphere of its own radiated heat, he makes the temperature of its body 6,600 degrees centigrade (11,912 F.).

In a recent number of London Electrician is an abstract of the report of C. Nordman on his experiments at the Mont Blanc observatory for the purpose of finding out whether the sun emits electro magnetic rays or, rather, whether such rays are capable of penetrating to the surface of the earth. Of course it is reasonable to suppose that electro magnetic waves of the Hertzian kind are actually sent out, but it is very doubtful whether they can reach any observatory on the earth.

In order to obtain the best conditions it is necessary to choose the highest possible elevation, so as to escape the absorbing action of the atmosphere and of aqueous vapor. The author therefore conducted the experiments at the station of Grands-Mulets at an altitude of 3,100 meters. A spell of bad weather prevented him from conducting the experiments at the top of Mont Blanc itself.

The receiver used consisted of a galvanometer circuit with coherer and an antenna 177 meters long stretched over the Bossons glacier in such a position that at midday the sun's rays fell upon it vertically. This had the double advantage of protecting the wire from the electric waves emitted by the Chamonix railway and from the interference of waves which would have been reflected by the ground if the soil had been a conductor instead of a nonconducting glacier.

The results of the experiments, made under a cloudless sky, were entirely negative. The sun, therefore, either does not send out waves of this order or they are completely absorbed by the sun's atmosphere or by the upper strata of the earth's atmosphere. Such an absorption is exceedingly probable, as it is well known that Hertzian waves are largely absorbed by rarefied gases.

SAIL THAT WASTES NO WIND.

A novel sail has just been invented. It is composed of independent sections, each of which is separated from but overlaps the adjoining one, the result being that each section spills the wind away from the one next to it. Furthermore, the upper ends of each section are secured to a gaff and one corner of the lower end of each to a boom. Finally a pair of independent sheets or ropes are connected to the after corner of the lower end of each section, and there are guiding leads for these ropes. The dictum of a famous cabinet maker is that in choosing chairs the knee of a person standing should come clear above the seat he intends to occupy.

LEAKS IN GAS PIPES.

A leak in a gas pipe may be located without the use of a light by painting the pipe with soap and water. Bubbles will indicate where the leak is.

HATS AND GOWNS.

THE NEW MILLINERY IN STRAW AND FLOWERS—SMART MODISTIC POINTS.

The new millinery is certainly a joy. It is amazing what effective results are achieved with kiltings of spotted tulle and rosettes made of straw, and again some most attractive hats are entirely made of straw with straw cockades, and then blossoms of every sort and kind are permitted the privilege of decorating new hats, such flowers being for the most part very small. Blue hyacinths, in combination with pale green tulle and wreaths of green leaves, are delightful, and bunches of pink or red azaleas look beautiful on black or pink hats.

Very popular are hats of tuscan colored rush straw lined with pale blue and trimmed with a scarf of black and perhaps a bunch of pink roses, very small roses be it understood. The flower toques reappear in another form, being made of a larger shape than formerly, bending down somewhat in the front and sweeping upward at the back.

Simple hats are made of straw and trimmed with a scarf of soft silk with fringed ends, and the black hat is of course as popular as ever, made either in rolls of crin and trimmed with flowers or in folds of tulle and trimmed with black ostrich feathers.

A pretty way of trimming a black hat is to bind the under brim with rolls of white chiffon, laying over this jet butterflies, and the crown of this will be found encircled with a scarf of soft black satin, the ends arranged to fall over the hair.

If there be one shape more especially in favor than another it is that which turns down on the forehead and makes a curve up at the back, the back being filled in with velvet bows or bunches of flowers.

The silk confection of the cut shows some of the elaboration of the up to date dress. This rose pink taffeta gown is enriched with inlay of lace delineating an irregular apron panel. Triple flat shaped bands of lace over white satin, the novelty of the hour, encircle the skirt, which is striped



ELABORATE SILK GOWN.

with self toned satin ribbon alternately disappearing under the head of the top band or extending as loops over each of these three bands. Smaller ribbons form chevron straps, fastened with tiny steel buckles, and unite the two fronts of the tight fitting jacket. Others cross the revers, epauletts and collar diagonally in white satin or moire and are likewise finished off into loops and ends with buckles. Several rows run along the outside of the sleeves, forming a godet toward the wrist. Lace cuffs match the graduated transparent border round the jacket. The finely plaited chemisette is in white muslin, with a large bow in chiffon. Tufts of variegated roses and wired loops of black velvet with flying ends trim the hat of tuscan straw.

In the making of coming walking gowns fashion will a tale unfold, for the newest of coats show a tail at the back, and perhaps this is a very desirable state of affairs in view of the fact that we continue to patronize the tight fitting skirt, which is in truth, not entirely becoming to every woman who elects to wear it.

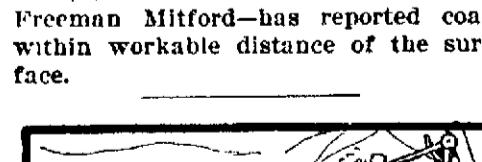
That small tail at the back of the coat immediately takes off the look of undue tightness. In the front the coats are for the most part cut round and bear revers or a narrow galloon. Many coats are, however, cut three-quarter length, either with a belt or to fit tightly to the waist at the back and to be semifitting in the front.

FOR TIRED FEET.

Saleswomen and trained nurses complain much of swollen feet, especially nurses when they first go into hospital service. A powder that is much used in the German army for sifted into the shoes and stockings of infantry soldiers is useful for such cases. It consists of three parts salicylic acid, ten parts starch and eighty-seven parts pulverized soapstone (steatite). This keeps the feet dry, prevents chafing and heals any sore places.

Soapstone alone is useful, but the starch absorbs dampness. Soap is also good, well rubbed over the stocking sole.

Place over the tight spot of a shoe a cloth wrung out in hot water. The moisture causes the leather to stretch enough to make the shoe fit easily.



ENGINEERING.



A summer silo makes the dairyman laugh at the brown August pastures.

Anyhow, oleomargarine will always bring at least 10 cents a pound after this.

It is said that the horse chestnut is richer in albumen than any other known plant or tree.

Good crops always come as a compensation for the having to work gumbo highways.

As a feed equal parts of corn and wheat give better results than either grain fed alone.

The steer and the cow have fought the butter business out to a finish, and old bossy is ahead.

Arbor day in North Dakota has been set over to May 9 of each year to meet the climatic conditions of the northern latitude of that state.

The passage of the oleo bill will necessitate the placing of 500,000 more cows on the farms of the country to supply the demand for butter.

If all the small, undersized and inferior kernels of seed grain of any kind could be eliminated from the seed sown, it would do much to improve the quality of all crops raised.

If you have set out a strawberry bed this spring, do not let the plants bloom and bear fruit this year, for it weakens them, and they will not set so good a crop of runners for the next year's crop.

Alfalfa butter is not as fine as blue grass butter and will never take the place of clover, blue grass and corn as a dairy ration, but fed with these it is of great benefit, as it is a great milk producer.

Cold storage has proved a great success with Baldwin apples in the east, the fruit going in at \$1.20 per barrel, keeping perfectly and bringing \$3 in the spring at an expense of 25 cents storage charges.

While it is all right to break in the two-year-old draft colt, it is still a bad blunder to make it do regular work alongside of a matured horse, and the same rule should apply to your fourteen-year-old boy as well.

A steer bought last October at 4 cents a pound, fed seventy-five bushels of sixty cent corn and sold in May at \$6.25 per hundred only just paid his way and left no profit—this from one of the most extensive feeders of cattle in this country.

But few of the younger people of the country have ever seen an ox, a ten-year-old, long-horned, eighteen hundred pound beast of burden, for his sort is being almost wholly supplanted by the horse, the oxen finding their way to the slaughter house before they are three years old.

The howl against the meat trust does not come from the farms. Out west not a peep is heard, and as the old granger notes a twenty-five cent advance in hogs and steers in his daily paper he turns to his wife and remarks that the Lord has not forgotten his people after all.

The corn acreage of the corn belt will be very large this season, the prevailing high prices for this cereal acting as a stimulant to every man to raise every bushel of corn possible. The country cannot raise so large a crop of corn this season that the price will be forced to an unprofitable point.

The recent orders for the cattlemen to remove the fences which they have erected, inclosing vast areas of the public domain, is very much in the interest of the homesteader and man who wants to raise cattle on a small scale. The order is making a lot of trouble among the cattle barons, however.

Cold storage has become a most important factor in relieving gluts of the market for all perishable products and equalizing the prices for the same. Not long ago eggs always used to drop to 8 or 9 cents a dozen along in the month of May. Cold storage facilities now keep them up to 13 or 14 cents to the producer.

The possession of large supplies of soil fertilizers has had much to do with the financial prosperity of some countries. The guano deposits of Peru restored the waning credit of that country and paid for many expensive government improvements, while the nitrate deposits of Chile have been a veritable gold mine for that country.

A successful cotton picking machine is said to be at last in practical operation in the south.

The only way we know of to get rid of dandelions from the lawn is to patiently dig them out.

We notice that if the lawn is not too heavily fertilized the lawn mower does not have so much work to do.

Veal under two months old should not be used as food. Still lots of it pass as canned chicken at less than thirty days.

A lately enacted law imposes a fine of \$1,000 or three years in the penitentiary for maliciously setting a forest fire in the state of New Jersey.

Get rid of the foolish notion that dogs go mad in dog days, for they don't. More dogs go mad during the winter and spring than at any other season of the year.

Alfalfa is the only forage plant which will give the grower three full crops in one year. This is one reason why alfalfa should be grown on your farm if it is possible to do so.

The bull needs watching even if he has been dehorned. He is no sweeter tempered or more trustworthy when dehorned than when he is not; it will simply take a longer time for him to kill a body.

One moral to be drawn from present agricultural conditions is to keep more hens. Get a better breed and give them more attention, for they will pay the largest per cent of dividend of any live thing on the farm.

It has about come to this—that there could be no great war in any country if it were not for the big packing houses of this country. Men who fight must eat, and to eat they must draw on our American supplies of meat.

Dogs have their uses as watch and herd dogs on the farm, as hunters, as rat killers, but dogs so kept do not form 10 per cent of the great crowd of mongrel, worthless brutes which infest every modern community.

Spring lamb was frozen in New Zealand and shipped 19,000 miles and sold in the city of New York in April last at 34 cents a pound. Peaches and plums from South Africa were to be had in the Chicago market last January.

Whenever there is an investment made in good blood in any sort of domestic animal, there should be a corresponding investment made in good food and good care for it, because no critter on earth can do business on a pedigree alone.

We were in a section of the west not long since where the soil on the hills, which rose at an angle of 30 to 33 degrees on all the farms, was just as fertile on the tops of the hills as it was on the lower levels. This condition is not often to be found.

Hen manure is an exceedingly concentrated fertilizer and should not be used in a crude form for the flower beds, but should be mixed with decayed vegetation, leaves and cow manure, one part to five, when it makes a very valuable fertilizer for the garden.

We know of two or three town bred girls who have lately married farmers, and so far they are really charmed with farm life. It is coming to this pretty fast—that a farm home under modern conditions is about as good a home as there is to be found anywhere.

A crop of sorghum was cut and fed with much satisfaction the past winter in this manner: About 100 pounds of seed were sown to the acre. It was then cut with a harvester and bound in small bundles—as small as possible. These were shocked up and fed in the bundle during the winter.

We have been using some maple sugar this spring which seems to be the real thing. It was made in an Ohio sugar bush. The maker was a Presbyterian elder, one of the elect. It did not stop in transit west five minutes in Chicago and reached the consignee in the spring at an expense of 25 cents storage charges.

Now that the oleomargarine bill has at last become a law, including all bogus butter products, as it rightly should, let the effort be made to include other vicious adulterated food products under the operation of a similar law. There are vinegar, maple sugar and syrup, spices and all the long list of glucose frauds. Let's have all mean things selling for just what they are and not masking under the name of some pure food product.

TO IMPROVE HOG'S MANNERS. The agricultural department is going to try some experiments in hog breeding to see whether a better behaved sort of animal cannot be evolved. We question the wisdom of the effort. The hog is all right when he is properly cared for. He is not a scavenger save as he is forced to it, and when well fed on proper food and cared for in a cleanly manner he is about as decent a domestic animal as there is on the farm.

DIGGING GOLD. It makes all the difference in the world where the gold comes from. If washed out of the sand of some creek bed, there is great excitement, and people go almost crazy over it, while if dug out of the ground in the shape of good crops, dairy products and fat stock it provokes no comment at all. Cape Nome, with all the wild furor, only furnishes as much gold as two good western stock counties.

WHO FED THE TURKEYS? The profits of raising turkeys are not always allotted where they properly belong. A farmer at an institute was bragging that he had sold seventy-five turkeys which had not cost him 10 cents a head and got over a dollar apiece for them. His nice story was completely spoiled by his neighbor, who rose and said that those turkeys had cost him over 50 cents apiece to raise.

Creameries are now being rated by insurance companies as extra hazardous risks, and yet it seems strange why this should be so. True, there is the pile of slack coal adjoining the engine room, which is always a fruitful cause of spontaneous combustion, and then there is the carelessly adjusted smokestack, and then there is a three thousand dollar policy of a creamery where there are only 20 cows to feed it, this last causing much of the extra hazardous risk.

BIG GARNES UNPROFITABLE. Unless adequate insurance is to be carried against fire, lightning and wind we would not build the big barn, but two or three smaller ones, separating them some distance from each other. It is very difficult to save the animals in case of fire when so many are massed in one big building and equally hard to save other property. So many of these big barns are struck by lightning every year, and the entire hay crop and often the small grain crop of the farm burned up, that the big barn is an unprofitable proposition. Even where full insurance is carried one-third of the loss still falls on the owner, besides all the annoyance connected with the loss of his stuff. We would divide up, keep the grain in a granary, the cows in a cow barn, the horses in a horse barn, the machinery in a machine shed or house and the corn in cribs, each well separated from the other.

BURDEN BEARERS.

Man is a born burden bearer and has to live his little span of life carrying burdens of some sort or other and never free from them. Some, through ignorance or stupidity, never carry their loads easily. They do not properly adjust them to their shoulders and go grunting and growling through life. Others take up their burdens intelligently and so adjust them that they chafe and irritate the bearer as little as possible, and they grow strong and happy carrying their load. Others—and these are a pretty mean lot—shuck their burdens and pile them on somebody else's shoulders. Then there are the burdens of the weak, the helpless, the unfortunate ones, whose burdens it is a pleasure to help carry.

EAT LESS MEAT.

It is a very good time just now to start a campaign of education in the use of the cheaper cuts of meat to take the place of the high priced porterhouse and sirloin steak, the rib roast and tenderloin. The rump, the flank, the shoulder cuts and other low priced cuts contain just as much nutritive value when properly cooked and are just as palatable, but they can't be fried, and too many cooks can't cook anything except in a frying pan. The laborer in foreign lands seldom gets any meat at all, and the American laborer who gets \$1.50 per day will hereafter have to let lamb chops, porterhouse steak and sirloin roasts alone, for wages will not follow meats.

KNOW YOUR CORN.

The shortage in the corn crop of 1901 has done more than anything else could have done to demonstrate the vast importance of this crop to the country at large. All of the greatly increased prices of meats, poultry and butter may be directly traced to the increased price of corn. Within the limits of the corn belt there is no one crop which is of so much importance to the grower of this crop as to learn more about it—how to get better types of corn, how to grow more bushels per acre. Corn means meat, and meat will never be as cheap again as it has been.

NO KICK COMING.

During a period of fifty years' residence in the west we do not recall a time when throughout all the great cereal producing section of the west and northwest soaking rain was more sorely needed than on the last of April this year or a time when the need was so splendidly met. The rains came one after the other, five or six inches of water banishing in two days all the drought bogies and making the country look like the garden of Eden.

LABEL ALL ADULTERATED FOODS.

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WEAR A BELT.

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CREAMERY RISKS.

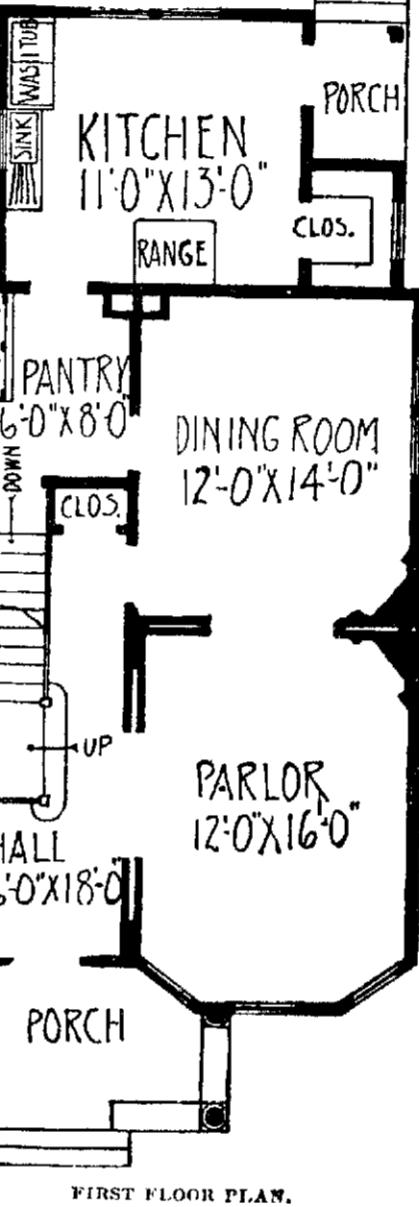
Creameries are now being rated by insurance companies as extra hazardous risks, and yet it seems strange why this should be so. True, there is the pile of slack coal adjoining the engine room, which is always a fruitful cause of spontaneous combustion, and then there is the carelessly adjusted smokestack, and then there is a three thousand dollar policy of a creamery where there are only 20 cows to feed it, this last causing much of the extra hazardous risk.

A STUDY IN CONVENIENCE.

Seven Room House, With Very Desirable Features, to Cost \$1,500. [Copyright, 1902, by C. H. Venn, 41 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.] The house for which plans are here-with shown is suitable for a twenty-five foot plot of ground. Space and convenience have been carefully stud-

ied, and the artistic has not been for-gotten. This house should be built for \$1,500.

Both parlor and dining room are provided with fireplaces having a wood mantel and a mirror. To the left of the dining room is a large, well ventilated pantry, with a dresser and stairway leading to the cellar, which is about 30 feet deep. The kitchen is 11' 0" x 13' 0", and the range is built in. The back porch is 6' 0" x 8' 0", and the front porch is 12' 0" x 14' 0". There is a hall 6' 0" x 18' 0", and a back hall 6' 0" x 7' 0". The first floor plan is as follows:

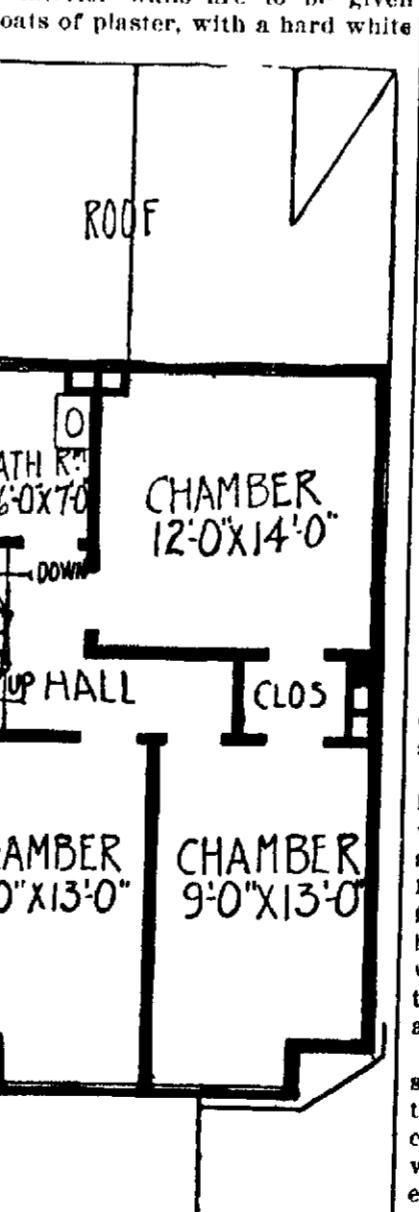


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

by 20 feet and has bins arranged for coal, storage, etc.

The foundation is built of brick, and the frame of the house is of well seasoned spruce or hemlock sheathed with seven-eighths of an inch thick surface hemlock boards covered with building paper. The side walls and roof are to be covered with shingles laid five inches to the weather.

The interior walls are to be given two coats of plaster, with a hard white



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

finish. All interior woodwork should be painted white, and the walls should be papered.

The side walls of the exterior will look best stucco stained, with the roof silver gray. Trimmings should be dark red.

Dimensions.—Front, 20 feet; side, 44 feet. Height of stories: Cellar, 7 feet; first, 10 feet; second, 9 feet; attic, 8 feet.

HARD LUCK.

Hewitt—it's sad about Gruet losing his leg in that railroad accident.

Jewett—Yes. It must be a great disappo-

ntion to him. He was always talk-

ing about "getting there with both

feet."—Brooklyn Life.

Dimensions.—Front, 20 feet; side, 44

feet. Height of stories: Cellar, 7 feet;

first, 10 feet; second, 9 feet; attic, 8

feet.

If a thing isn't true, why try to make

yourself believe that it is? Why not ac-

cept the truth on every subject? Why

fool yourself?—Atchison Globe.

PARTED BY TRIFLES.

HONEYMOON QUARRELS SOMETIMES END IN SEPARATION.

Trivial Things That Have Strewn the Sea of Matrimony With the Wrecks of Married Lives Before the Voyage Was Fairly Begun.

"The only reliable thing in marriage is its uncertainty," Douglas Jerrold once remarked in a cynical moment, and, like many sayings to which one may object, this aphorism contains at least an elementary truth. It is a curious fact that while some matrimonial wrecks survive fifty or more years of voyaging and come safely into harbor at last others are wrecked before they leave the still waters of the honey-moon.

This was the fate of a couple known to the writer who were married a few years ago under the brightest of auspices and for whom their friends predicted nothing but happiness. The very first day of the honeymoon their wedded lives came to an abrupt and tragic termination from the simplest of causes.

The bride had brought with her on the honeymoon a parasol of a vivid, aggressive red color, to which her husband objected. He begged her not to use it, but she persisted. The dispute grew warmer and warmer, heated words were exchanged, until at last in an impulse of anger the bridegroom snatched the sunshade out of his wife's hands and threw it into the sea.

A GLIMPSE AT STYLES.

Black Velvet Over Lace—Openwork Materials—The Basque Motif.

Another season of black upon white and white upon black is assured. Black velvet has in ornamental ways established its prestige. We find it in its newest manner filling up the various spaces—round, oblong and square—which modish laces have to offer.

A jour gown materials are to be counted upon so decidedly for summer wear that they have entered at once into wardrobes now in preparation for the near departure of the pleasure loving as well as health seeking world. Two charming models—one is an ercu batiste, the other an all white one—are having the last finishing touches put on at one of the best establishments in town. In the first mentioned the a jour embroidery composes two-thirds of the skirt from belt downward, together with the bodice. Plain batiste of the same shade exactly is used for the three skirt flounces on the bottom, which are hemmed and plisse. The bodice is blouse in front and fastens in the back, having motifs in long, slender darts of lace and embroidery; also of an ercu tone, but paler than the gown, let in both back and front with an empiecement and high collar band of the same embroidery.

Wide bishop sleeves of the batiste plisse have two rings of embroidery inset transparently at the bottom, then entering into a long, tight cuff of the same a jour fabric as the gown. An almond green louisine belt is softly draped into a deep point in front, then fastens in the back with a chou. A slip skirt of this pale green silk shows through the top skirt embroidery with delicious softness and is seen again under the close fitting wrist pieces.

Some suggestion of a basque has become a fixed modishness to which all are turning most kindly. One is not expected to have basques to everything she wears, but she is quite out of the movement of things not to have at least one such model, either in a coatee for indoor wear or a smart velvet or panne visiting coat when the rigors of winter have fled or for wear at south-



WRAP IN BLACK AND WHITE BROCADE

ern resorts, an afternoon drive always suggesting some such jaunty wrap. As they are worn at Nice and along that enchanting coast, a large lace collar is the smart accessory, something precious in the way of lace, some of them heiroons. The sleeves are wide, with wide upturned cuffs covering the elbows; upon these cuffs are embroideries of lovely applications, with deep frills of lace falling below. There are an ostrich or mousseuse boa and a hat draped with lace, draped in a way which we have not taken up so far, and that is with a veil-like profusion hanging down the back. Unless one were of good height and slender such a hat would, as we well know, be disfiguring. The hat must pass, but the coat is charming.

Vogue, which is authority for the fore-going, shows a wrap of black and white brocade, lined throughout with white satin. A wattau plait is at the back of the closely fitted three-quarter coat. A Russian lace border heads the deep flounce of accordion plaited white chiffon, which is edged with a ruche. The deep shaped collar is of the lace design, edged with a ruffle of the chiffon, and there are chiffon undersleeves.

Yawning and Health.

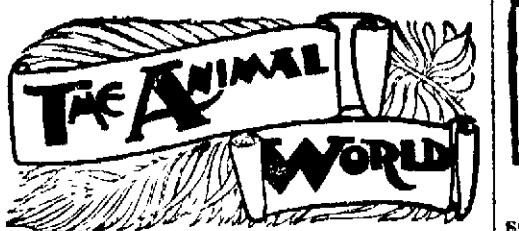
A German scientist with all kinds of knobs on his head has discovered that yawning is a healthy pastime. It is wholesome, like oatmeal and brown bread. Yawning, it is said, stretches the muscles of the brain, maybe, or the tendons of the head, sends the blood to the jaws and sharpens appetite and intellect. It is a cheap remedy, accessible to young and old, rich and poor, and if it is as efficacious as our Teuton says health is surely within the reach of every one in this country.

Framing a Picture.

The framing of pictures has much improved of late, and the simple frames have become more popular. Different pictures demand different kinds of framing, but this rule holds always good: The frame should enhance the beauty of the picture and should not call attention to itself. The plain oak frame stained to harmonize with the tone of the picture is often the most satisfactory kind for photographs of paintings.

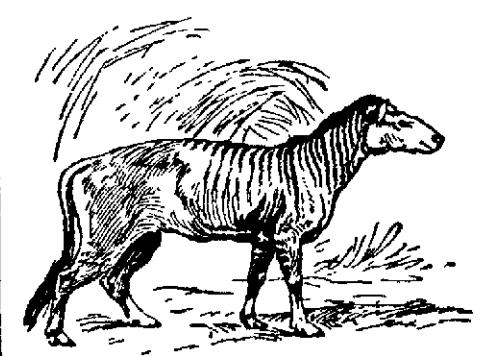
Value of Forced Draft.

It is reported regarding the Ward line steamship Santiago, which was recently equipped with fans for forced draft, that as a result two Scotch boilers under forced draft are now doing the work which originally required four similar boilers under natural draft and, further, that a fuel saving of four tons of coal per day has been made.



An interesting painting, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times, is that by Charles B. Knight based upon a mounted skeleton of the animal in the American Museum of Natural History which represents, according to the artist's idea, what the oldest known ancestor of the modern horse looked like when it roamed over our country some millions of years ago.

This animal, called by the scientists *protoceratops*, was only sixteen inches in height, and it, moreover, had four toes on its feet. It therefore differed



RESTORATION OF FOUR TOED HORSE.

markedly from the existing horse, so much so in fact that if the intermediate forms were not known not even scientists would suspect any relationship between the two. But the horse is the evolutionists' show animal. Its ancestral line has been better worked out than that of any other mammal, and, rather strange to relate, the evidences of this ancestry are more complete in America than in any other country, though the present horse in America is not indigenous to the soil, the horse line on this continent having become extinct in pleistocene times, before, so far as we know, the advent of man.

Still, between the last representative and the animal Mr. Knight has depicted, there have been found in the rocks fossils possessing in a regular sequence corresponding with their relative geological ages all the gradational characters of skull, teeth and limbs, thus making a most complete evolutionary chain.

Salt Cure For Neuralgia.
Communicated to the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical society by Dr. George Leslie, it consists in snuffing or blowing a minutely little powdered common salt up the nose through the anterior nares. Dr. Leslie gave details of thirty or forty cases of facial and other neuralgia, cephalgia, odontalgia, etc., which had been cured, and he stated that he had only failed in two cases.

The Chinchilla Fast Disappearing.
In Santiago, Chile, the Belgian mission reports that the attention of the authorities for some time has been called to the impending destruction of the chinchilla in the northern provinces of Chile. However, no measures have been taken as yet for the preservation of this valuable fur bearing animal, which has almost entirely disappeared from the neighboring republic of Bolivia in spite of laws enacted for its preservation.

Little Animal: Big Name.
An addition to the mammalian fauna of Europe has been described by Dr. C. Satunin under the name of *Promethomys schaposchinskii*. The creature that has been distinguished by this name, it appears, is a new genus of mole from the Caucasus. It is described as being of the size of a small water vole, chestnut brown in color, with lighter feet and minute eyes covered with skin. The single specimen taken was found under flowering anemones.

Magnetic Variation.
Sir W. H. Preece, who has been engaged for some time past in studying the magnetic influences of the Manacles off the coast of Cornwall upon the compass, reports that in the past ten years there had been a variation in the needle toward the north of a degree, so that if any navigator should set his course from Cherbourg to the Lizard without taking this variation into account he would run upon the Manacles. A difference of a degree in a magnet means an error of one mile in sixty.

New British Coalfield.

It is announced that a new coalfield of considerable dimensions has just been discovered in south Worcestershire, lying between Chipping Campden and Moreton-in-the-Marsh. An expert employed to examine the field by the principal landowners—Lady Northwick, Sir P. Van Notten Pole and Mr. Freeman Mitford—has reported coal within workable distance of the surface.

Antiquarian.
An antiquarian, says a writer in Popular Science News, traces the present mania for high seats to the fact that at the old French courts sets of handsome furniture were ranged along the walls for effect, but never occupied. The chairs and sofas actually used were much lower. Furniture makers of today copy the more showy pieces and further enhance their inutility by spring cushions.

The dictum of a famous cabinet maker is that in choosing chairs the knee of a person standing should come clear above the seat he intends to occupy.

Leaks In Gas Pipes.
A leak in a gas pipe may be located without the use of a light by painting the pipe with soap and water. Bubbles will indicate where the leak is.



An important discovery in medical science is announced by M. Armand Gautier in the current number of the Comptes Rendus. He has found that sodium methylarsenate injected into the blood in minute amounts is an absolute cure for malarial fever.

Particulars are given of the treatment of nine cases, all of which had been contracted in Africa and which were of such a severe type as to be refractory to large doses of quinine. The nine cases were rapidly cured, two only showing a slight relapse, and these yielded at once to a second injection. The progress of the cure was followed in each case by the examination of the blood, and the treatment was always followed by the disappearance of the specific hematozoa. The salt was also found to suppress entirely the anaemia associated with malaria.

M. Gautier regards the results as sufficiently definite to authorize the substitution of this drug for quinine in pernicious malaria, although it still remains for further researches to determine the best dose and whether administered by the mouth or hypodermically is to be preferred.

Save Your Eyes.

If your eyesight is good, take care of it. Look away off yonder every time you get to the bottom of a page in reading. If it is defective, let no foolish pride prevent you from wearing the proper glasses. There is no sense in handicapping yourself in life when a piece of glass before each eye will make your vision as good as it possibly can be, says a writer in Ainslee's. The oculist will not advise you to wear glasses if you do not need them any more than he will prescribe a drug you do not need. Plenty of people, though, do not know that they have defective sight because they have never really seen at all. They have headaches, inflamed eyes, stylos, even much graver troubles, from the strain of trying to see with eyes that were put up wrong. There are cases where homicidal insanity has been completely cured when impaired vision has been corrected.

Salt Cure For Neuralgia.

Communicated to the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical society by Dr. George Leslie, it consists in snuffing or blowing a minutely little powdered common salt up the nose through the anterior nares. Dr. Leslie gave details of thirty or forty cases of facial and other neuralgia, cephalgia, odontalgia, etc., which had been cured, and he stated that he had only failed in two cases.

A Shrub That Cures Leprosy.

Medical men all over the world are interested in the reports from Honolulu and Tahiti of successful results obtained in the treatment of leprosy from the active principle of the tua-tua shrub. The tua-tua's scientific name is *Jatropha gossypifolia*, and it comes from Venezuela.

Indian Uses For Plants.

V. K. Chestnut in a recent bulletin of the division of botany of the United States department of agriculture tells of numerous uses to which the Indians of Mendocino county, Cal., put various plants. The list is so large and includes such a variety of plants that it suggests the possibility that the white man might learn something of value in this regard from the aborigines. More particularly is this the case with food plants, as they seem to use the seeds of a large number which we allow to go to waste for this purpose. One curious fact he refers to is their practice of eating clover, not the flower head, as white children sometimes do, but the stems and leaves, chewing them like herbivorous animals. He says it is no uncommon sight to see a party of Indians in a clover field eating it by handfuls.

The Latest In Automobiles.

The Austrian military authorities have a motor under construction at the motor factory at Vesseldorf, in Moravia, which is to be used by the Austrian army for the purpose of reconnaissance and also for racing. The car is being fitted with three separate motors, which will work independently of each other. The maximum speed is stated to be 120 kilometers, or seventy-four miles, per hour, and an entirely new system of transmission is to be used.

Hygiene.
A young lady of small stature recently fainted at a dinner given in her honor. It was then found she had not been able to touch either her feet to the floor or her back to the chair, and the restricted circulation and prolonged discomfort had finally overcome her.

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SUBSTITUTE FOR AIR.

Invention That Should Prove Valuable to Divers and Miners.

An apparatus which is intended to occupy the place of the atmosphere so far as concerns the necessary breathing to sustain life has been invented by M. G. F. Joubert, late professor of chemistry at the Paris Ecole Polytechnique, says The Scientific American. The apparatus is specially intended for the use of divers or for those whose occupation requires them to enter places where there are noxious gases.

The invention consists principally in the manufacture of a substance which the professor calls "oxylithe." This chemical, which emits oxygen, has the general appearance of a stone and resembles the well known calcium carbide. By means of this discovery, in addition to a process of absorption of carbonic acid gas, M. Joubert claims to be able to produce a complete "breathing cycle" which sustains life without the aid of the atmosphere and without any inconvenience to the subject of the experiment.

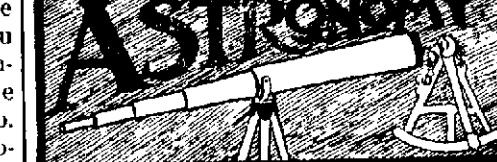
The person whom Professor Joubert submitted to several tests had an apparatus fixed over his mouth and nose. He inhaled the artificial air by a tube connected to one end and breathed out the vivified air into a second tube connected with the other end of the apparatus.

PRESERVATION OF DEAD.

Embalming Process Which Seems to Solve the Problem.

An interesting demonstration was recently given at the examination hall of the Royal College of Surgeons in London of a wonderful machine invented by a Belgian doctor for preserving the dead against the natural law of decay. His apparatus effects a subtle chemical change in the tissues of the dead body which makes it impervious to decomposition. What the change is even scientists cannot exactly say. They know enough, however, to assert that it delayed almost indefinitely the dissolution into dust and ashes. This is the latest as it will be the most useful development in the ancient art of embalming, says a writer in the London Telegraph.

Its method is more wonderful than any yet discovered, because no impious hand need touch the dead. In the more material sense nothing is done to the body by handiwork; it is simply subjected to air heavily charged with the pungent chemical known as formalin. This air penetrates the whole body and in the course of time makes the tissues insoluble and the stomach and other organs sterile. Thus decay is arrested without visceration.



Professor Charles Wilson, after ten years' figuring, has announced to the Royal society, though admitting some slight unavoidable errors, that the sun's temperature is 6,200 degrees centigrade (11,192 F.). Allowing 400 degrees centigrade for absorption by the sun's atmosphere of its own radiated heat, he makes the temperature of its body 6,600 degrees centigrade (11,912 F.).

In a recent number of London Electrician is an abstract of the report of C. Nordman on his experiments at the Mont Blanc observatory for the purpose of finding out whether the sun emits electro magnetic rays or, rather, whether such rays are capable of penetrating to the surface of the earth. Of course it is reasonable to suppose that electro magnetic waves of the Hertzian kind are actually sent out, but it is very doubtful whether they can reach any observatory on the earth.

In order to obtain the best conditions it is necessary to choose the highest possible elevation, so as to escape the absorbing action of the atmosphere and of aqueous vapor. The author therefore conducted the experiments at the station of Grands-Mulets at an altitude of 3,100 meters. A spell of bad weather prevented him from conducting the experiments at the top of Mont Blanc itself.

The receiver used consisted of a galvanometer circuit with coherer and an antenna 175 meters long stretched over the Bossons glacier in such a position that at midday the sun's rays fell upon it vertically. This had the double advantage of protecting the wire from the electric waves emitted by the Chamonix railway and from the interference of waves which would have been reflected by the ground if the soil had been a conducting instead of a nonconducting glacier.

The results of the experiments, made under a cloudless sky, were entirely negative. The sun, therefore, either does not send out waves of this order or they are completely absorbed by the sun's atmosphere or by the upper strata of the earth's atmosphere. Such an absorption is exceedingly probable, as it is well known that Hertzian waves are largely absorbed by rarefied gases.

Sail That Wastes No Wind.

A novel sail has just been invented. It is composed of independent sections, each of which is separated from but overlaps the adjoining one, the result being that each section spills the wind away from the one next to it. Furthermore, the upper ends of each section are secured to a gaff and one corner of the lower end of each to a boom. Finally a pair of independent sheets or ropes are connected to the after corner of the lower end of each section, and there are guiding leads for these ropes. The main advantage claimed for this new sail is said to lie in the fact that it enables a yachtsman to utilize to the utmost even a slight breeze.

For Tired Feet.

Saleswomen and trained nurses complain much of swollen feet, especially nurses when they first go into hospital service. A powder that is much used in the German army for siftting into the shoes and stockings of infantry soldiers is useful for such cases. It consists of three parts salicylic acid, ten parts starch and eighty-seven parts pulverized soapstone (stactite). This keeps the feet dry, prevents chafing and heals any sore places.

Soapstone alone is useful, but the starch absorbs dampness. Soap is also good, well rubbed over the stocking sole.

Place over the tight spot of a shoe a cloth wrung out in hot water. The moisture causes the leather to stretch enough to make the shoe fit easily.

HATS AND GOWNS.

The New Millinery In Straw and Flowers—Smart Modistic Points.

The new millinery is certainly a joy. It is amazing what effective results are achieved with kiltings of spotted tulle and rosettes made of straw, and again some most attractive hats are entirely made of straw with straw cockades, and then blossoms of every sort and kind are permitted the privilege of decorating new hats, such flowers being for the most part very small. Blue hyacinths, in combination with pale green tulle and wreaths of green leaves, are delightful, and bunches of pink or red azaleas look beautiful on black or pink bats.

Very popular are hats of tuscan colored rush straw lined with pale blue and trimmed with a scarf of black and perhaps a bunch of pink roses, very small roses be it understood. The flower toques reappear in another form, being made of a larger shape than formerly, bending down somewhat in the front and sweeping upward at the back.

Simple hats are made of straw and trimmed with a scarf of soft silk with fringed ends, and the black hat is of course as popular as ever, made either in rolls of crin and trimmed with flowers or in folds of tulle and trimmed with black ostrich feathers.

A pretty way of trimming a black hat is to bind the under brim with rolls of white chiffon, lying over this jet butterflies, and the crown of this will be found encircled with a scarf of soft black satin, the ends arranged to fall over the hair.

If there be one shape more especially in favor than another it is that which turns down on the forehead and makes a curve up at the back, the back being filled in with velvet bows or bunches of flowers.

The silk confection of the cut shows some of the elaboration of the up to date dress. This rose pink taffeta gown is enriched with inlay of lace delineating an irregular apron panel. Triple flat shaped bands of lace over white satin, the novelty of the hour, encircle the skirt, which is striped



ELABORATE SILK GOWN.

with self toned satin ribbon alternately disappearing under the head of the top band or extending as loops over each of these three bands. Smaller ribbons form chevron straps, fastened with tiny steel buckles, and unite the two fronts of the tight fitting jacket. Others cross the revers, epauletts and collar diagonally in white satin or moire and are likewise finished off into loops and ends with buckles. Several rows run along the outside of the sleeves, forming a godet toward the wrist. Lace cuffs match the graduated transparent border round the jacket. The finely plaited chemise is in white muslin, with a large bow in chiffon. Tufts of variegated roses and wired loops of black velvet with tying ends trim the hat of tuscan straw.

In the making of coming walking gowns fashion will a tale unfold, for the newest of coats show a tail at the back, and perhaps this is a very desirable state of affairs in view of the fact that we continue to patronize the tight fitting skirt, which is in truth, not entirely becoming to every woman who elects to wear it.

That small tail at the back of the coat immediately takes off the look of undue tightness. In the front the coats are for the most part cut round and bear revers or a narrow galloon. Many coats are, however, cut three-quarter length, either with a belt or to fit tightly to the waist at the back and to be



A summer silo makes the dairyman laugh at the brown August pastures.

Anyhow, oleomargarine will always bring at least 10 cents a pound after this.

It is said that the horse chestnut is richer in albumen than any other known plant or tree.

Good crops always come as a compensation for the having to work gum-bo-higways.

As a feed equal parts of corn and wheat give better results than either grain fed alone.

The steer and the cow have fought the butter business out to a finish, and old bossy is ahead.

Arbor day in North Dakota has been set over to May 9 of each year to meet the climatic conditions of the northern latitude of that state.

The passage of the oleo bill will necessitate the placing of 500,000 more cows on the farms of the country to supply the demand for butter.

If all the small, undersized and inferior kernels of seed grain of any kind could be eliminated from the seed sown, it would do much to improve the quality of all crops raised.

If you have set out a strawberry bed this spring, do not let the plants bloom and bear fruit this year, for it weakens them, and they will not set so good a crop of runners for the next year's crop.

Olfalfa butter is not as fine as blue grass butter and will never take the place of clover, blue grass and corn as a dairy ration, but fed with these it is of great benefit, as it is a great milk producer.

Cold storage has proved a great success with Baldwin apples in the east, the fruit going in at \$1.20 per barrel, keeping perfectly and bringing \$3 in the spring at an expense of 25 cents storage charges.

While it is all right to break in the two-year-old draft colt, it is still a bad blunder to make it do regular work alongside of a matured horse, and the same rule should apply to your fourteen-year-old boy as well.

A steer bought last October at 4 cents a pound, fed seventy-five bushels of sixty cent corn and sold in May at \$6.25 per hundred only just paid his way and left no profit—this from one of the most extensive feeders of cattle in this country.

But few of the younger people of the country have ever seen an ox, a ten year-old, long horned, eighteen hundred pound beast of burden, for his sort is being almost wholly supplanted by the horse, the oxen finding their way to the slaughter house before they are three years old.

The bowl against the meat trust does not come from the farms. Out west not a peep is heard, and as the old granger notes a twenty-five cent advance in hogs and steers in his daily paper he turns to his wife and remarks that the Lord has not forgotten his people after all.

The corn acreage of the corn belt will be very large this season, the prevailing high prices for this cereal acting as a stimulant to every man to raise every bushel of corn possible. The country cannot raise so large a crop of corn this season that the price will be forced to an unprofitable point.

The recent orders for the cattlemen to remove the fences which they have erected, inclosing vast areas of the public domain, is very much in the interest of the homesteader and man who wants to raise cattle on a small scale. The order is making a lot of trouble among the cattle barons, however.

Cold storage has become a most important factor in relieving gluts of the market for all perishable products and equalizing the prices for the same. Not long ago eggs always used to drop to 8 or 9 cents a dozen along in the month of May. Cold storage facilities now keep them up to 13 or 14 cents to the producer.

The possession of large supplies of soil fertilizers has had much to do with the financial prosperity of some countries. The guano deposits of Peru restored the waning credit of that country and paid for many expensive government improvements, while the nitrate deposits of Chile have been a veritable gold mine for that country.

A successful cotton picking machine is said to be at last in practical operation in the south.

The only way we know of to get rid of dandelions from the lawn is to patiently dig them out.

We notice that if the lawn is not too heavily fertilized the lawn mower does not have so much work to do.

Veal under two months old should not be used as food. Still lots of it pass as canned chicken at less than thirty days.

A lately enacted law imposes a fine of \$1,000 or three years in the penitentiary for maliciously setting a forest fire in the state of New Jersey.

Get rid of the foolish notion that dogs go mad in dog days, for they don't. More dogs go mad during the winter and spring than at any other season of the year.

Alfalfa is the only forage plant which will give the grower three full crops in one year. This is one reason why alfalfa should be grown on your farm if it is possible to do so.

The bull needs watching even if he has been dehorned. He is no sweeter tempered or more trustworthy when dehorned than when he is not; it will simply take a longer time for him to kill a body.

One moral to be drawn from present agricultural conditions is to keep more hens. Get a better breed and give them more attention, for they will pay the largest per cent of dividend of any live thing on the farm.

It has about come to this—that there could be no great war in any country if it were not for the big packing houses of this country. Men who fight must eat, and to eat they must draw on our American supplies of meat.

Dogs have their uses as watch and herd dogs on the farm, as busters, as rat killers, but dogs so kept do not form 10 per cent of the great crowd of mongrel, worthless brutes which infest every modern community.

Spring lamb was frozen in New Zealand and shipped 19,000 miles and sold in the city of New York in April last at 34 cents a pound. Peaches and plums from South Africa were to be had in the Chicago market last January.

Whenever there is an investment made in good blood in any sort of domestic animal, there should be a corresponding investment made in good food and good care for it, because no critter on earth can do business on a pedigree alone.

We were in a section of the west not long since where the soil on the hills, which rose at an angle of 30 to 35 degrees on all the farms, was just as fertile on the tops of the hills as it was on the lower levels. This condition is not often to be found.

Manure is an exceedingly concentrated fertilizer and should not be used in a crude form for the flower beds, but should be mixed with decayed vegetation, leaves and cow manure, one part to five, when it makes a very valuable fertilizer for the garden.

We know of two or three town bred girls who have lately married farmers, and so far they are really charmed with farm life. It is coming to this pretty fast—that a farm home under modern conditions is about as good a home as there is to be found anywhere.

A crop of sorghum was cut and fed with much satisfaction the past winter in this manner: About 100 pounds of seed were sown to the acre. It was then cut with a harvester and bound in small bundles—as small as possible. These were shocked up and fed in the bundle during the winter.

We have been using some maple sugar this spring which seems to be the real thing. It was made in an Ohio sugar bush. The maker was a Presbyterian elder, one of the elect. It did not stop in transit west five minutes in Chicago and reached the consignee with its virtue unimpaired. We regard it altogether as quite a remarkable fact.

We are asked what causes cyclones and thunderstorms. A very long abstruse reply might be given to this query, but it is best answered by saying that all atmospheric disturbances are primarily caused by things being out of place, and the storm is the effort of nature to restore an equilibrium, and the cause of things getting out of place in the heat of the sun.

All the road taxes of the state of Iowa will hereafter have to be paid in cash, and the township is to be the unit of highway administration. This knocks out the ancient and time honored picnic associated with working on the roads and will prevent a very large number of good men from ever holding the office of road supervisor. Every other state should go and do likewise.

Creameries are now being rated by insurance companies as extra hazardous risks, and yet it seems strange why this should be so. True, there is the pile of slack coal adjoining the engine room, which is always a fruitful cause of spontaneous combustion, and then there is the carelessly adjusted smokestack, and then there is a three thousand dollar policy of a creamery where there are only 20 cows to feed it, this last causing much of the extra hazardous risk.

BIG BARN UNPROFITABLE.

Unless adequate insurance is to be carried against fire, lightning and wind we would not build the big barn, but two or three smaller ones, separating them some distance from each other. It is very difficult to save the animals in case of fire when so many are massed in one big building and equally hard to save other property. So many of these big barns are struck by lightning every year, and the entire hay crop and often the small grain crop of the farm burned up, that the big barn is an unprofitable proposition. Even where full insurance is carried one-third of the loss still falls on the owner, besides all the annoyance connected with the loss of his stuff. We would divide up, keep the grain in a granary, the cows in a cow barn, the horses in a horse barn, the machinery in a machine shed or house and the corn in cribs, each well separated from the other.

BURDEN BEARERS.

Man is a born burden bearer and has to live his little span of life carrying burdens of some sort or other and never free from them. Some, through ignorance or stupidity, never carry their loads easily. They do not properly adjust them to their shoulders and go grunting and growling through life. Others take up their burdens intelligently and so adjust them that they chafe and irritate the bearer as little as possible, and they grow strong and happy carrying their load. Others—and these are a pretty mean lot—shuck their burdens and pile them on somebody else's shoulders. Then there are the burdens of the weak, the helpless, the unfortunate ones, whose burdens it is a pleasure to help carry.

EAT LESS MEAT.

It is a very good time just now to start a campaign of education in the use of the cheaper cuts of meat to take the place of the high priced porterhouse and sirloin steak, the rib roast and tenderloin. The rump, the flank, the shoulder cuts and other low priced cuts contain just as much nutriment when properly cooked and are just as palatable, but they can't be fried, and too many cooks can't cook anything except in a frying pan. The laborer in foreign lands seldom gets any meat at all, and the American laborer who gets \$1.50 per day will hereafter have to let lamb chops, porterhouse steak and sirloin roasts alone, for wages will not follow meats.

KNOW YOUR CORN.

The shortage in the corn crop of 1901 has done more than anything else could have done to demonstrate the vast importance of this crop to the country at large. All of the greatly increased prices of meat, poultry and butter may be directly traced to the increased price of corn. Within the limits of the corn belt there is no one crop which is of so much importance to the grower of this crop as to learn more about it—how to get better types of corn, how to grow more bushels per acre. Corn means meat, and meat will never be as cheap again as it has been.

NO KICK COMING.

During a period of fifty years' residence in the west we do not recall a time when throughout all the great cereal producing section of the west and northwest soaking rain was more sorely needed than on the last of April this year or a time when the need was so splendidly met. The rains came one after the other, five or six inches of water banishing in two days all the drought bogies and making the country look like the garden of Eden.

LABEL ALL ADULTERATED FOODS.

Now that the oleomargarine bill has at last become a law, including all bogus butter products, as it rightly should, let the effort be made to include other vicious adulterated food products under the operation of a similar law. There are vinegar, maple sugar and syrup, spices and all the long list of glucose frauds. Let's have all mean things selling for just what they are and not masking under the name of some pure food product.

TO IMPROVE HOG'S MANNERS.

The agricultural department is going to try some experiments in hog breeding to see whether a better behaved sort of animal cannot be evolved. We question the wisdom of the effort. The hog is all right when he is properly cared for. He is not a scavenger save as he is forced to it, and when well fed on proper food and cared for in a cleanly manner he is about as decent a domestic animal as there is on the farm.

DIGGING GOLD.

It makes all the difference in the world where the gold comes from. If washed out of the sand of some creek bed, there is great excitement, and people go almost crazy over it, while if dug out of the ground in the shape of good crops, dairy products and fat stock it provokes no comment at all. Cape Nome, with all the wild furor, only furnishes as much gold as two good western stock counties.

WHO FED THE TURKEYS?

The profits of raising turkeys are not always allotted where they properly belong. A farmer at an institute was bragging that he had sold seventy-five turkeys which had not cost him 10 cents a head and got over a dollar apiece for them. His nice story was completely spoiled by his neighbor, who rose and said that those turkeys had cost him over 50 cents apiece to raise.

Creameries are now being rated by insurance companies as extra hazardous risks, and yet it seems strange why this should be so. True, there is the pile of slack coal adjoining the engine room, which is always a fruitful cause of spontaneous combustion, and then there is the carelessly adjusted smokestack, and then there is a three thousand dollar policy of a creamery where there are only 20 cows to feed it, this last causing much of the extra hazardous risk.

A STUDY IN CONVENIENCE.

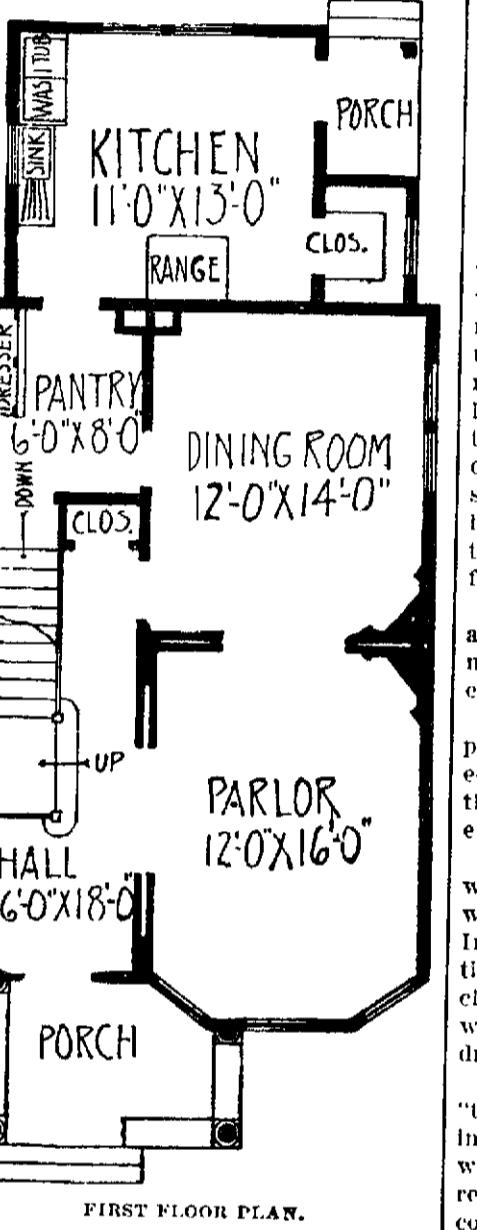
Seven Room House, With Very Desirable Features, to Cost \$1,500.
[Copyright, 1902, by C. H. Venn, 41 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.]
The house for which plans are here-with shown is suitable for a twenty-five foot plot of ground. Space and convenience have been carefully stud-



FRONT ELEVATION.

led, but the artistic has not been forgotten. This house should be built for \$1,500.

Both parlor and dining room are provided with fireplaces having a wood mantel and a mirror. To the left of the dining room is a large, well ventilated pantry, with a dresser and stairway leading to the cellar, which is about 30

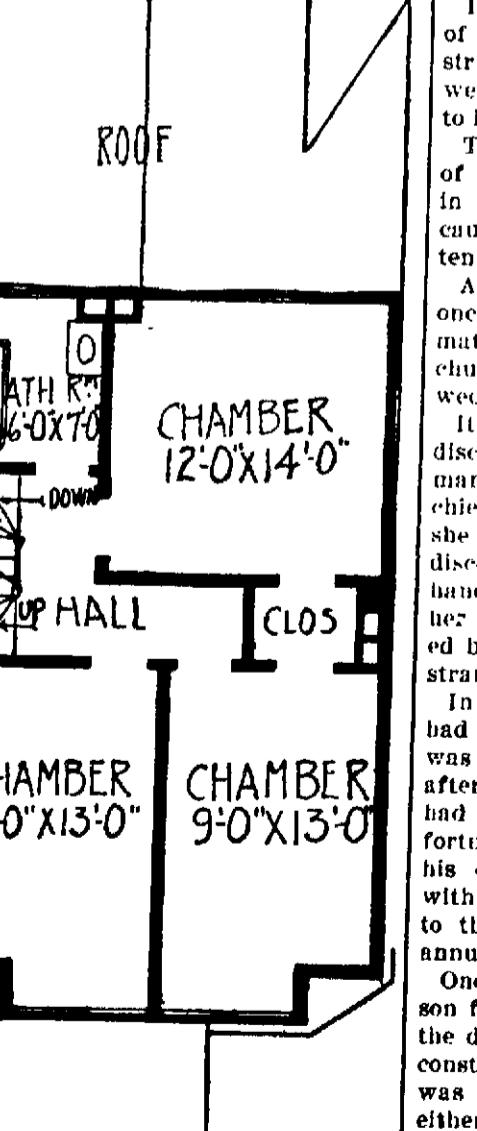


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

by 20 feet and has bins arranged for coal, storage, etc.

The foundation is built of brick, and the frame of the house is of well seasoned spruce or hemlock sheathed with seven-eighths of an inch thick surface hemlock boards covered with building paper. The side walls and roof are to be covered with shingles laid five inches to the weather.

The interior walls are to be given two coats of plaster, with a hard white



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

finish. All interior woodwork should be painted white, and the walls should be papered.

The side walls of the exterior will look best sienna stained, with the roof silver gray. Trimings should be dark red.

Dimensions.—Front, 20 feet; side, 44 feet. Height of stories: Cellar, 7 feet; first, 10 feet; second, 9 feet; attic, 8 feet.

PARTED BY TRIFLES.

HONEYMOON QUARRELS SOMETIMES END IN SEPARATION.

Trivial Things That Have Strewn the Sea of Matrimony With Wrecks of Married Lives Before the Voyage Was Fairly Begun.

"The only reliable thing in marriage is its uncertainty," Douglas Jerrold once remarked in a cynical moment, and, like many sayings to which one may object, this aphorism contains at least an elementary truth. It is a curious fact that while some matrimonial wrecks survive fifty or more years of voyaging and come safely into harbor at last others are wrecked before they leave the still waters of the honey-moon.

This was the fate of a couple known to the writer who were married a few years ago under the brightest of auspices and for whom their friends predicted nothing but happiness. The very first day of the honeymoon their wedded lives came to an abrupt and tragic termination from the simplest of causes.

The bride had brought with her on the honeymoon a parasol of a vivid, aggressive red color, to which her husband objected. He begged her not to use it, but she persisted. The dispute grew warmer and warmer, heated words were exchanged, until at last in an impulse of anger the bridegroom snatched the sunshade out of his wife's hands and threw it into the sea.

Thus ended their life together, for the indignant young wife took the next train to her mother's home, and from that day to this the foolish people have never met.

In another case, known professionally to the writer, a dispute as to the pronunciation of a word completely wrecked the married life of a young couple and brought their little tragedy into the light of the law courts.

It came out in evidence that during the honeymoon the bridegroom had ventured to correct the bride, who had mispronounced a word at the breakfast table. She resented the correction, maintaining that she was right and her lord and master wrong. The argument thus began ended in a bitter quarrel, during which each disputant no doubt said things which had much better have been left unsaid, with the result that the silly couple separated, each refusing to yield to the other.

Efforts were made by their friends and relatives to heal the breach, but to no purpose, and the little tragedy ended in a judicial separation.

It seems almost incredible that people should allow their lives to be wrecked by such trivial causes, but in both these cases actual fact proves stranger even than fiction.

More ludicrous, if not more trivial, was the cause that separated a couple who were united less than a year ago. In a suit by a husband for the restitution of conjugal rights the wife declared that it was impossible to live with the plaintiff "because he snored so dreadfully."

"But, surely," the judge remarked, "this is not a sufficient reason for staying away from your husband?" You would think it was, my lord," the lady replied, "if you lived with him, I couldn't get a wink of sleep in any part of the house, and even the neighbors complained of his snoring. It will kill me if I have to go back."

Unreasonable suspicions have contributed as much as any cause to the undoing of husbands and wives. In one domestic tragedy which was unfolded in the law courts a few years ago a newly married wife had received a letter addressed in a masculine hand. The husband, who was of a jealous temperament, demanded to see the letter, which the wife refused to show him.

High words ensued, and in a moment of uncontrollable passion the husband struck his wife, with the result that she went home to her parents and refused to live with him again.

The most tragic and dramatic part of the story was the lady's statement in court that the letter which had caused all the trouble had been written by her brother.

A clergyman told the writer that he once married a rustic couple whose matrimonial life terminated at the church door at the conclusion of the wedding ceremony.

THE INDEPENDENT
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.
20 N. Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1869.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
Sale at Baileys Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Hill street.



THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1902

The House of Representatives to be elected this year will be chosen under the new apportionment made since the federal census of 1900. There are twenty-nine additional districts, bringing up the total membership of the next House to 386, and there is some uncertainty as to the political changes caused by the reapportionment in several of the states.

The official announcement of the result of the negotiations for peace in South Africa is being received with demonstrations of satisfaction warranted by so joyful a piece of news. The beneficial effects to result from a cessation of the long and bitter struggle which has so heavily taxed Great Britain's resources and to an extent hampered the financial progress of many other nations cannot be exaggerated.

Reports for the week past show that crops in general all over the country decidedly improved during the month of May. It is doubtful if the favorable weather has been of great avail to winter wheat, but corn has been helped enormously and officials of the "corn railroads," seeing the huge increase in the corn acreage along their lines, say that the prospects of tonnage for their properties are all that they could ask.

Tuesday afternoon, by a vote of 48 to 30, the Senate of the United States decided against any policy of scuttle in the Philippines. It voted in favor of doing the work of civilization cut out for us in the East. It voted in a way which shows that the brilliant victories of our army and navy in the bay and city of Manila were not in vain. Finally, its vote effectually demonstrated that the hysterical tracers of the American administration and the American army have been wasting a lot of ammunition.

The Independent sympathizes with Canton in desiring to claim as its very own so distinguished a citizen as T. Harvey Smith, candidate for the Republican nomination for congress, but it must insist upon correcting a statement made in a Canton dispatch to the Cleveland Leader to the effect that Mr. Smith is "a Canton man." Mr. Smith's home is in Massillon. The Independent has frequently impressed upon county seat residents the fact that Stark county is not Canton. But that is another story.

The long discussed Philippine bill having been passed, interest now centers in the canal bill whose fate is still uncertain. There are three propositions now before the Senate. First, the Hepburn bill, passed by the House, for the construction of a canal by the Nicaragua route; second, the Spooner bill, providing for the selection of the Panama route if a clear title and rights can be guaranteed, and if not, the Nicaragua route; third, the bill of Senator Hoar, giving the President full authority to select a route. The committee on interoceanic canals has reported in favor of the Nicaragua bill and the minority has reported in favor of the Panama route. It is fairly evident that a majority of the Senate favors the Nicaragua route, but it is possible that the opposition to any canal bill is so insidious that it may be able to prolong the discussion until midsummer, when it will be impossible to get any legislation at all.

Every year a number of foolish little Democratic country newspapers make the same remark. It is to the effect that virtuous Democrats are perfectly contented to sit back and watch the Republicans cut their own throats. The idea meant to be conveyed is that legislation being accomplished by Republicans is inimical to the interests of the people who will accordingly vote the Republicans out of power on election day. Their election day comes round and the people don't do anything of the kind. Two years ago the Democrats accused the Republican administration of putting the republic in peril and trampling on the constitution. They said that would be only a question of time when the people would "rebuke" President McKinley. Then came the Republican convention at Philadelphia and Mr. McKinley was unanimously renominated. There was no rival candidate. The truth is that

the judgment of the American people as expressed at the polls is usually significant of the fact that if any throat cutting has been going on the Republicans have not been doing it.

T. HARVEY SMITH.

It goes without saying that Stark county will deem itself honored in supporting T. Harvey Smith as a candidate for congressman from the Eighteenth district. In all the political history of the county the party has never developed a more capable public officer, not one who combined with strong executive qualifications more of those personal attributes which contribute to an enduring respect and popularity. Mr. Smith's rise in public esteem has been steady and logical. Faithful, energetic and high minded, he has naturally stepped from one success to another. He now retires from the office of county treasurer, leaving behind a record for efficiency worthy of the highest praise. The permanent loss of his services to the public would be a distinct deprivation.

That a prophet is not always without honor in his own country has been shown by the large pluralities which have always resulted from Mr. Smith's candidacy, and in a larger field of endeavor the same sterling qualities that have strengthened him at home will become generally understood and appreciated.

COSTLY WAR FOR BRITAIN.

The war in South Africa began officially on October 11, 1899, the date set in the Boer ultimatum. It concluded on May 31, 1902, and therefore continued two years, seven months and twenty days, and has been won by the British at a cost, which in the words of "Oom Paul" Kruger, the Transvaal president, "has staggered humanity." The official British statistics to April 1 of this year give these losses:

Officers. Men.
Total deaths in South Africa 1,020 20,031
Missing and prisoners..... 384 9,181
Sent home as invalids..... 2,357 68,311

The British have taken about 37,000 Boer prisoners, and of killed and wounded on that side there are said to be no reliable statistics. Nor are there any statistics as to the money spent by the two Boer republics.

The cost of the war to the British, according to the statement of the chancellor of the exchequer in presenting the budget in April last, has been a little over \$825,000,000. Britain has had about 280,000 men in the field. The Boer force at the start was estimated at 50,000.

LIFE GROWING LONGER.

"Human life is certainly growing longer," said a famous physician emphatically. "Statistics prove that in the last decade the increase has been more than 4 per cent in favor of the present generation. In 1890 the average length of life was 31.1 years. In 1900 the average had risen to 35.2 years. This fact is rather significant in view of other statistics showing that people herd together more closely in tenements and apartment houses. On the other hand there are better sanitary conditions than there used to be, and more attention is paid to physical culture. You may laugh, if you will, at the various schools that teach you by mailed instruction how to grow strong, and call them fakey, but they do a lot of good."—Philadelphia Record.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

State Senator Wilhelm Announces His Candidacy.

Columbus, June 4.—Senator George W. Wilhelm, of Stark-Carroll district, announced today that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor. The senator dropped into town Monday afternoon for a brief visit with friends at the state capital. A reporter met him, and inquired if he intended to be a candidate for a third term. "No," was his reply. "To be candid, I have aspirations for the lieutenant governorship. Of course, it would be folly for me to be a candidate were the gubernatorial nomination from the section of the state in which I reside, but if I am located all right geographically I will enter the race."

"Have you any congressional aspirations?" was asked.

"Only on one condition will I be a candidate for congress. If no one else wanted the nomination, then I would accept it." Senator Wilhelm thinks that he has as much right to go after the nomination of lieutenant governor, as has his colleague, Senator Archer, of Belmont, who made known his candidacy before the legislature adjourned.

If You Could Look into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. Wells & Co., 25 Roy, N. Y., for free sample.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

AMONG THE OILMEN

Stories of Luck; Good, Bad and Indifferent.

THE RIDGE COMPANY'S STRIKE.

Well Said to be Holding Out at 175 Barrels a Day—Massillon Development Company Has Another Well Coming in—A New Oil Concern Organized in Massillon.

P. Schimke, of the Ridge Oil Company, is in Van Wert county, where the company is said to have a well producing 175 barrels a day. The company has incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000. The members of the company are principally glassblowers. Thirty shares were sold, each at \$200. The first hole put down by the company proved dry.

The Massillon-Butler Oil Company claims to have two producing wells in Butler county, Pa. A third well is being put down, and plans are being made for the fourth. Officers state that the company would now be paying dividends but for the requirement of its lease that all these extra holes must be sunk. The earnings of the concern are being used to defray the drilling expenses.

The Massillon Development Company expects a well to "come in" tomorrow. The first trace of oil has been found, and the main body of the fluid is thought to be near.

The W. A. Albaugh Petroleum Company is one of the new oil concerns to originate in Massillon. It is shortly to be incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. Its leases cover Butler county, Pa., territory.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Massillonian Sues Local Telephone Company.

Canton, June 3.—Frederick W. Happoldt has begun suit in common pleas court against the Massillon Telephone Company and others. Happoldt asks for \$10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of carelessness and negligence of the company's employees in putting up telephone wires.

In his petition, says that at the time of the accident he was engaged in the occupation of driving a delivery wagon for Christian Lucius, of Massillon; on August 27, 1900, he was with Henry Lucius, in a one horse spring wagon delivering goods, and that the latter was prudently and carefully driving the horse in West Tremont street. The plaintiff avers that the horse frightened at a reel used by the employees of the telephone company in putting up wires and ran away throwing him from the wagon, that his ankle and the bones of his left leg were broken and crushed and his leg greatly mangled, his right shoulder sprained and his spinal column sprained and bruised. Attorney W. S. Spidle and Sterling & Braucher represent the plaintiff.

In the estate of Ada Metz, of Massillon, inventory and appraisement filed.

Claude E. Moorhouse and Sadie Mabel Ogden, of Massillon, have been licensed to wed.

THE COAL SITUATION.

Massillon District Not Much Affected by Strike.

The demand for bituminous coal generally is reported to have greatly increased as the result of the anthracite miners' suspension in Pennsylvania. As yet the Massillon district has not felt this increase to any great extent. Most of the mines are running from one-half to three-quarters of full time. On June 7 the miners of the bituminous fields of West Virginia will strike, and if their suspension is general and of long duration it is believed Massillon district mines will be run to their full capacity, and that the coal of this district will enter markets not heretofore accessible to it. Owing to the unorganized condition of many of the West Virginia miners, however, the success of the strike is regarded as doubtful. The miners want more pay.

Our Locomotives the Best.

The ten new locomotives recently sent to France have been found very satisfactory, and as this number is only the first shipment of an order for fifty of them, it shows that foreign people appreciate the value of American products. There is another American product that has become very prominent during the past fifty years and that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the standard medicine for stomach, liver and bowel complaints. Many people who have experimented for years with unknown remedies without finding relief, have been brought back to health by its use. Then this is surely the medicine for you. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, flatulence, and about 1,000 people. On Sunday the 25th Roy, N. Y., for free sample.

Read the "Want" columns daily!

HORSE HAD ODD WAYS.

Before He Could Learn Them Tschantz Was Hurt.

Albert F. Tschantz, of Dalton, horseback, started for home this morning. His horse took fright in West Main street, and Tschantz was tossed into the gutter. He sustained a sprained ankle and other injuries. Tschantz had traded horses down town, and was unfamiliar with the ways of his newly acquired animal. Tschantz is a brother of Mrs. Daniel Moser, of 14 Henry street.

MONTHLY REPORTS

May Was Both Ordinary and Extraordinary.

HEAVIEST RAIN OF THE YEAR.

It Fell on the Morning of May 23—Building Permits Fewer Than Was Expected—The Arrests Numbered but Twenty-nine.

City Clerk Seaman's building permit record shows May to have been hardly more than an average month. But thirteen permits were issued, and the buildings they call for aggregate in value but \$17,000. The highest figure is given in the permit issued to George Schutz, whose dwelling is to cost \$2,100.

Others to whom permits were issued are A. Y. Gordon, E. C. Taggart, Daniel Hemperly, M. S. Cassler, C. W. Kaley, Charles Wensinger, G. W. Kinne, Dr. F. H. Chidester, H. V. Kramer, John Sheffler, George Liebermann and W. Pietzcker.

The difficulty between contractors and the carpenter's union is given as one cause for the number being so small. People contemplating the erection of houses held off till the matter could be settled. May was expected to be the banner month. The buildings for which permits were issued in April aggregate in value about \$20,000.

THE RAINFALL.

In the matter of rain, May was an extraordinary month. The total rainfall was 3.97 inches. May, last year, had 3.30 inches. The heaviest rain of last month, and the heaviest rain of the year was that of the morning of May 23, when the precipitation amounted to 1.45 inches. In April there were ten rainy days during the month.

THE ARRESTS.

There were twenty nine arrests during May, which, in this respect, was an average month. The most common charge was intoxication.

LOCUSTS IN OHIO.

Eastern Part of State Will Not be Visited This Year.

Columbus, June 3.—State Entomologist Burgess says that the locusts now covering the western portion of Ohio will last but a few weeks. The line marking the further eastern limit reached by the locusts this year runs almost directly across the state, from Scioto to Eric county. East of the line they are due in 1904, but there is a small tract in Scioto, Lawrence and Gallia counties where they will come in 1903. Kentucky is in this belt. "These pests are not properly a locust at all," said Mr. Burgess. "The locust proper chews and is a typical grasshopper. The so-called locust of this year is a sap sucker. They are hatched from a grub in the ground, emerge, and in a few hours the shell splits and a winged insect appears. This insect bores holes in living twigs of trees and lays eggs there and dies. This kills the twigs and therein lies the danger to orchards. There is nothing to be done now, but last winter the trees ought to have been pruned very little."

COMMUNION SERVICES.

Eighteen Hundred People at St. Mary's Church.

The communion services at St. Mary's church were carried out according to the programme published in The Independent on Saturday. Fully 1,800 people were crowded into the church when the services began and about half that number witnessed the procession which formed at the school house, marched out on Mill to Cherry street and up Cherry street to the church. About 500 took part in the procession, 98 communicants, 80 flower girls and members of the different societies of the church and attendants of the Rev. H. V. Kaempfer, who officiated. Inside the church an electrical arch had been erected and through this the communicants passed. The church comfortably seats 1,800 people.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

Henry Albert, aged nine days, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Kozen, born of 246 Wellman street, died Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The funeral will take place from the residence at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. L. H. Stewart will officiate.

MRS. ROBINSON UNCONCERNED.

Listened to Arguments in Court.

NOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENT.

Counsel for Accused Claim Presence of Stenographer Before Grand Jury Rendered Findings Invalid—Judge Ambler Has Motion Under Advisement.

Canton, June 4.—Judge Ambler heard the arguments of counsel in the motion asking the court to quash the indictment for first degree murder against Sarah Robinson, in court room No. 2, Wednesday morning. Attorneys A. M. McCarty and D. W. Shetler appeared for the accused and contended that the presence of Belle H. Norwood, court stenographer, in the grand jury room by order of the court removed the secrecy of the deliberations. It was contended that the prosecuting attorney had made no formal request for her presence there to take the testimony of witnesses, and that the law providing for a stenographer in the grand jury room was not fully complied with. Prosecutor Day held to the contrary. After hearing the remarks of the counsel and noting the statutes to which reference was made Judge Ambler took the technical objection to the indictment under advisement. Attorneys McCarty and Shetler also gave notice that they would file a plea in abatement.

Mrs. Sarah Robinson, the young colored woman under indictment for the murder of Walter McNair, also colored, was brought from the jail by Sheriff McKinney and occupied a seat near her counsel during the proceedings. She was dressed neatly, appeared interested and listened attentively to the remarks of the attorneys but otherwise appeared unconcerned. County Commissioners Summer, Hill and Crawford were in Jackson township Tuesday, where they viewed the site for two bridges contemplated to be erected on the county line between Stark and Summit counties. The commissioners have been petitioned to build the structures and will confer with the commissioners of Summit county, as it will be necessary to share the expense jointly. The commissioners went to Greentown Wednesday afternoon to look after bridge repairs.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Louis O. B. Kerch and Flossie L. Bash, and George Edward Molter and Ida Pflug, all of Massillon.

WILLIAMS HAS FLOWN.

Quietly Left, Saying Nothing to His Wife.

Austin W. Williams, of 50 North Summit street, is mysteriously missing. He went away several days ago, but Mrs. Williams thought he had gone only as far as Canton. His continued absence, however, leads to the belief that he has gone for good, as he sometimes threatened to do. Williams had charge of a saloon in Summit street.

OBITUARY.

COOPER CHIDESTER.

Cooper Chidester, aged 97 years, undoubtedly the oldest man in the county, died today at the home of his son, Charles Chidester, at 14 Henry street. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

MRS. MARY UMBENHOWER.

Mrs. Mary Umbenhower, aged 78, widow of the late Jacob Umbenhower, died at the home of her son, Charles Umbenhower, west of the city, at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning. The funeral will take place on Thursday from Myer's church, at 1 o'clock. The Rev. Charles F. Thompson, of Navarre, will officiate.

MRS. VICTOR BROWN.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Hansen, Miss Mary Hansen and Mrs. Henry Sonnhalter went to Akron Tuesday morning in response to a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Victor Brown, early on Sunday morning. The funeral occurred Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, from St. Bernard's church, services being conducted by the Rev. Father Brown, a brother of the husband of the deceased. Mrs. Brown was a sister of Dominic, Nicholas and Henry Hansen, of this city. The deceased was 55 years

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schramm, a daughter.

Miss Myrtle Leighley, of Hartville, is visiting friends in Massillon and Navarre.

Mrs. Edwin Baillie, of Pittsburgh, is visiting Mrs. J. M. Walker, in Cedar street.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Richville Reformed church will hold an ice cream festival Saturday evening.

John Wolfsberger has moved his family and household goods to Akron, where he will make his home in the future.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend a lawn fete Thursday evening at the A. M. E. Zion church.

At a special election held under the local option law at Scio, O., yesterday, the town was voted dry by a majority of 75.

Abraham Mortland, a well known resident of Alliance, was drowned in the Mahoning river, while fishing, Tuesday morning.

Mrs. I. M. Faggart left Wednesday morning for Chicago to spend several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. George Chapman.

Miss Battie M. Welker has gone to Fostoria to visit her sister, Mrs. Wentz. She was accompanied by her nephew, Master Welker W. Wentz.

J. F. Pocock has purchased from E. E. Fox the property formerly owned by the late Robert H. Folger, at the corner of Prospect and Chestnut streets.

Thomas Dayton, of this city, and William Dayton and J. M. Reese, of Stanwood, left today for New York, whence they will sail for England. They will be gone two months.

It being his forty-seventh birthday anniversary, Charles V. Hammersmith was Sunday evening called upon to entertain a party of friends. Cards were played. Lunch was served.

Miss Clara Miller, recently appointed assistant librarian at the McClymonds public library to take the position rendered vacant by the resignation of Miss Hermine Dicterich, began her services today.

Eight core makers quit work at the Russell plant. Monday morning, after having refused an increase in pay which practically amounted to 11 per cent. It is expected that the men will be back before the end of the week.

A base ball team composed of glass blowers played at Warwick, Sunday afternoon, defeating the latter team by the score of 11-0. Clapper pitched for the local team, and had no trouble in shutting out the Warwick team.

Mrs. Hannah Hossler, charged with neglecting her seven-year-old daughter, gave the child over to her brother, whose name is Sonnhalter, and who resides near New Berlin, and was thereupon released by Mayor Bell, Sunday.

The funeral of the late Adam Bender was held from the family residence, west of the city, at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the Rev. N. E. Moffit officiating. The pall bearers were John Kiefer, Daniel Fisher, A. Y. Gordon, Daniel McFarren, H. H. Snyder and Mr. Jacobs.

Fifty friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Scott pleasantly surprised them in their new home in Cherry street Tuesday evening. In a game of cards which constituted the evening's amusement, John Snyder and Edward Blaumeiser were prize winners. The consolation prize was awarded to John Fidler.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Flora Royer to Edward A. Youngblood at St. Mary's church on June 10, at 9 a.m. The wedding will be followed by a reception at the bride's home in North Erie street. After June 25 the newly married pair will be at home at 526 West State street, Akron.

At Akron, St. Augustine's Catholic church, a handsome new stone and brick building costing \$30,000, was dedicated Sunday. Bishop I. F. Horstmann, of Cleveland, and many visiting clergymen were present. The Rev. E. P. Graham, of Shelby, O., preached in English. A large parade of civic and Catholic semi-military societies concluded the exercises.

E. D. Williams, of Macon City, Mo., is the guest of his uncle, James Woolley. Eight years ago Mr. Williams, who is now a member of the Macon county bar, was a coal miner in the Massillon district. It had always been his desire to become a lawyer, and by hard study under untoward circumstances he realized his ambition a few years ago.

The latest step in the crusade against violations of law and vice now being carried on by Akron preachers is the organization of a law enforcement league, to include voters of all parties. Prominent Republicans and Democrats, especially church men, have been interested and it is proposed to begin now a campaign which will be carried into and beyond the mayoralty election next spring.

A dispatch from Upper Sandusky says: That the Pennsylvania will put on a fast train between New York and Chicago now seems a settled fact. Many experiments as to the actual time that can be made are a matter of record. Yesterday a train of four Pullmans went from Crestline to Chicago, 20 miles, in 297 minutes. Four stops for water and one to change engines were made, making the actual running time a mile a minute.

The Boxwell graduates of Perry township will hold their exercises on Friday evening at the school house, Center District No. 5, between Massillon and Richville. Prof. George Krichbaum, of Canton, will deliver an address and Prof. John Reed, township school musical director, will be present with a chorus which will furnish music. All those interested in the welfare of the township schools are cordially invited to be present.

At a meeting in Canton on Saturday the auditors of the counties through which the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway passes appraised the lines for taxation. There was practically no change from last year's valuation, although a slight increase was made in the total. The appraisement was made as follows:

Main line, \$28,000 a mile; second track, \$8,000 a mile; sidings, \$4,000 a mile; rolling stock, \$7,200 a mile; money and credits, \$320 a mile; grand total for 1902, \$11,720,583. Last year, \$11,645,622. Increase, \$74,961.

An amusing story comes to The Independent concerning the Rev. Cassius M. Roberts, a former Massillon resident, now associate rector of the Church of the Savior at Philadelphia. Mr. Roberts was asked to respond to the toast, "The Church in Ohio," at the annual dinner of the Delaware church club. Somewhat to his consternation at the last moment he found that his subject had been changed to "The Church Universal." According to the Philadelphia papers, however, he was equal to the occasion. "Gentlemen," he said, "the topic assigned me is a broad one. Ohio is, however, as you know, practically the center of things. It is neither in the North, South, East or West. The church in Ohio may be considered to occupy a position similar to the political and geographical position of the state. This is the reason probably why to me, as an Ohio man, has fallen the agreeable task of discussing "The Church Universal."

You've got to hustle all the time to keep in the swim. If you are slipping down the ladder of prosperity, take Rocky Mountain Tea. Makes people strenuous. Z. T. Baltzly.

It pays to try our want columns

FRANCHISE FOR
M., D. & W. ROAD.

Company is Composed of
Massillon Men.

T. HARVEY SMITH, PRESIDENT.

According to Terms of Franchise the Line Must be Completed by October, 1903—Work on Line Between Massillon and Dalton Will be Pushed as Rapidly as Possible.

Canton, June 3.—The county commissioners have granted a franchise for the construction of an electric railway line to the Massillon, Dalton & Wooster Electric Railway Company. The franchise stipulates that the company shall have the right to use the highway for an electric railroad from a point on Wooster street, Massillon, on the state road leading from Massillon to Wooster to the Wayne county line. The franchise further provides that the work of actual construction shall begin on or before October 1, 1902, and that the road shall be ready for operation and cars running by October 1, 1903. The franchise is for twenty-five years and provides that after ten years the company shall pay \$25 per annum for each mile to the county. In other respects the terms of the franchise are similar to others granted by the commissioners. The proposed line is financed principally by Massillonians, and County Treasurer T. Harvey Smith is the president of the company. Mr. Smith says that the company proposes first to build to Dalton and then in time extend to Wooster. He said that the work would now be pushed as speedily as possible.

A Safe Cure for Headache.

Have you ever felt depressed after taking a Headache Remedy, and do you know that if it contained a Heart Tonic it would cure without that depression? Clinic Headache Wafers are Heart Tonic, never depress, never fail, best and safest cure in the world. Easily taken. Absolutely harmless. 10 cents all druggists.

When you want the news while it is news, take THE INDEPENDENT.

MORE FURNACES CLOSED.

Independent Companies Will Not Lose by Strike.

Youngstown, O., June 4.—During the past twenty-four hours the blast furnaces have gained five stacks. In addition to the stacks which were reported out on Monday the following have joined the strikers' ranks: National Steel, Niles, two of the Andrews & Hitchcock Company's furnaces at Hubbard; National Steel Company, Sharon, and one in Sharpsville. With the exception of one stack of the Sharon Steel Company and the trio of Ohio Steel Company furnaces (National) here, the entire two valleys outside of Newcastle are entirely tied up.

One in close touch with the situation stated today that the independent companies are not to lose by the strike; that the cost will be borne by the steel corporation, which has sent word not only not to grant the eight-hour demand, but to make no compromise whatever with the strikers.

RIOTERS FIGHT THE POLICE.

Situation at Chicago Grows More Serious Hourly.

Chicago, June 4.—Serious assaults were made on the drivers of delivery wagons, at Harrison and State streets this morning, and the strikers viciously fought the police. The mob wrenched the officers' clubs from them and beat a number severely. Many strikers were hurt, and the police finally succeeded in driving the mob back. The wagons were only stopped for twenty minutes, but their progress was slow, as all the corners were crowded, and they were followed by a yelling crowd and were targets for all sorts of missiles. Business in State street was totally suspended for several hours. An automobile was caught in the crowd and broken to pieces.

SHOT THREE WHITE MEN.

Negro Strike Breakers Assailed by Whites.

St. Louis, June 4.—As twenty-five negroes from St. Louis alighted from a train at Granite City, Ill., today, to take the places of striking moulderers at the steel plant, they were met by strikers and told to go back. Bell, one of the negroes, who was struck on the head by a stone, fired into the crowd, wounding three white men, one of whom will probably die. The negroes then rushed into the works.

Advertisers who use THE INDEPENDENT hear from it.

CLOSES TENTH YEAR

Peoples Loan Company Holds Annual Meeting.

LAST YEAR MOST SUCCESSFUL.

Loans Amounted to \$165,000 During the Twelve Months Ending June 1—Usual 5 Per Cent. Dividend Declared—Daniel Hemperly Re-elected President.

The Peoples Building and Loan Company closed its tenth year, Tuesday, and at the meeting of the stockholders in the evening declared the usual annual dividend of 5 per cent, received reports and elected officers. The assets of the company now approach \$500,000. The year just closed has been the most successful in the history of the company. During the first half the loans amounted to \$50,000, and the second half they were \$90,000.

Daniel Hemperly and J. A. Shoemaker were re-elected directors, and George W. Kinne was elected to succeed C. E. Allman, who, on account of ill-health, was forced to retire. The other directors are F. H. Snyder, J. W. Foltz, A. W. Smith, Prof. E. A. Jones, William Schrock and R. W. McCaughey. The officers are Daniel Hemperly, president; Frank H. Snyder, vice president; R. W. McCaughey, attorney; Jacob Wetter, treasurer; J. E. Johns, secretary.

DEARTH OF MINISTERS.

There Are More Lutheran Charges Than Preachers.

The Rev. L. H. Burry, at Akron, recently, with the Rev. L. E. Meyer, of Canton, began the work of organizing a mission of the Lutheran church. Akron already has four Lutheran churches, but there is said to be need of another.

At the present there is said to be a dearth of Lutheran ministers, owing to the increase in the number of churches. The Lutheran church now requires about eight years training before ordination, and there are not as many young men studying for the ministry as in the old days.

Want column ads. pay. Try it.

MANY MINOR TROUBLES.

But Few Mines Compelled to Shut Down Pumps.

Wilkesbarre, June 4.—There were no developments or incidents of special mention in the anthracite coal miners' strike yesterday. The mine workers tried hard to bring out additional engineers, firemen and pump-runners and the operators were equally earnest in their efforts to hold the men that have been loyal to them. The union succeeded in getting out quite a number of men, and labour leaders assert that they are satisfied with the day's work. One or two collieries were compelled to shut down their pumps because of a lack of men, but in all other cases the operators were able to fill the vacancies by drawing on their reserve force of office and other employes. The mine owners claim that thus far they have employed a very few non-union men and have plenty of workers to draw on.

The entire valley remains comparatively quiet, although disturbances of a minor nature are becoming more frequent. These affairs are in the nature of demonstrations ranging in numbers from about a dozen persons up to about one hundred. At Miners' mills men and women gathered on the street corners and hooted the men that came from the mines to go to their homes. At Plymouth there was a small demonstration against those still working at the engines and pumps in the collieries there. About one hundred men, women and children followed the workers to their homes, calling them opprobrious names all along the way.

Many workers who go to their homes are accompanied by coal and iron policemen. The latter have been cautioned not to notice the actions of the crowds unless they attempt to do them bodily harm. In nearly every colliery temporary living quarters have been provided for those employees who do not care to leave the place. Colored cooks are being brought into the region to provide for these men.

TONSILINE
CURES
SORE THROAT

We want to impress upon your mind the above fact, that when you will once have Sore Throat you will at once think of TONSILINE as the one cure which never fails. Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy are just as quickly cured by

TONSILINE
250 AND 500. ALL DRUGGISTS.
TONSILINE CO., CANTON,

Abt's GOING OUT OF BUSINESS
This is not a SALE, to delude the Public and attract you to our store but a genuine Selling Out of Our ENTIRE STOCK to Quit Business

GREATEST SLAUGHTER SALE OF MILLINERY

Ever held in Stark county. Hundreds upon hundreds of stylish and Down-to-Date Hats for less than the COST OF MATERIAL IN OUR CLOSING OUT SALE

98c. \$1.98, \$2.85, \$3.90, \$4.98

Figures say little, but come and see the greatest line of millinery for such little prices. WE'RE TALKED ABOUT

All over Massillon and vicinity. Why not? When we give such TREMENDOUS VALUES to the people in HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, STREET and TOP SKIRTS, SILK and WASHABLE WAISTS and all other merchandise.

We Must Quit Soon

And STOCK MUST be moved. COST NOT taken in consideration.

15 E. Main St., MASSILLON.

Abt's

A LAWYER'S EXPERIENCE.**The Story of a Convicted Man, a Pardon and a Pointer.**

"A good many years ago," said a well-known Michigan lawyer who was reminiscing the other day, "I became greatly interested in a state prison case. A young farmer was charged with having driven off ten out of a flock of twelve sheep and sold them to a butcher. He put up a fair defense but was convicted and sentenced to a term of three years."

"There were plenty of people who believed that he was perfectly innocent and even the butcher who bought the sheep came in time to doubt if he had identified the right party. After the case had stirred up a whole county I took a hand in it. In my petition to the governor I had the evidence of the young man's father, mother and sweetheart and I got eight of the jurors to sign it. I made out such a good case that the governor took it under advisement and finally agreed to issue a pardon. In speaking to me of the case he said:

"There is no sort of doubt in my mind that this was a case of mistaken identity, and I shall be only too glad to restore the young man to liberty."

"It became my pleasant duty to drive seven miles over the muddiest of roads to bear the news to the parents that a pardon was to be issued. The old man was under the weather and in bed in a room off the parlor. The wife received me and sobbed over the good news and then went in to break it to her husband. That partition wall was thin, and they both spoke in loud tones, and I plainly heard her say:

"Oh, Samuel, there's a man here who says our John is to be pardoned tomorrow!"

"You don't say!" he exclaimed.

"Yes; it's certainly so."

"Going to be pardoned right out, eh?"

"Yes; he is."

"Waal, waal, that's good news. Say, Mary, what a fool John was not to get the other two sheep while he was about it!"

"I left the rejoicing farmhouse, intending to wire the governor to withhold the pardon," said the lawyer, "but it presently struck me that I had advanced about twenty good reasons why the young man couldn't be guilty, and I therefore decided to sing small and let things go on. He was duly pardoned and sent home, and the governor never met me for years after without congratulating me on rehabilitating an innocent man wrongly convicted!"—Detroit Free Press.

COOKING HINTS.

For a change try boiling apples in sweet cider. When apples begin to get tasteless, this makes a change.

Cocoon loses that raw taste if it is allowed to simmer for a good five minutes after being added to the boiling milk.

A cut potato dropped in the fat in which vegetables are to be fried will indicate the proper temperature by turning brown.

Have charcoal fires for broiling if you wish for perfect cookery. The hot flames close the pores quickly, and the result is very tender meat.

For preparing soup for invalids make a great point of delicate flavorings. Avoid much turnip or carrot, and instead have a suspicion of bay leaf, sweet herbs and mace.

When roasting a chicken in the oven, roast it in the usual way until it is nicely brown, then turn it back upward and let it remain so until cooked. It will be found that the juice of the chicken runs into the breast and makes it moist and delicious.

She Played the Trump Card.

"How did she get here?" At a famous dancing assembly this was the quite audible comment made by several married belles when a beautiful young matron as yet on the outskirts of the exclusive set entered the room. The newcomer, whose first appearance it was, proved herself quite equal to the occasion. She had a nodding acquaintance with nearly every woman in the room. Some of them even went to her luncheon parties. Calmly turning to the most supercilious critic in the room, she echoed as though in reply:

"How did I get here? I drove here, my dear Mrs. Crossbeam. Did you walk?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

An Irish Bell.

Bridget and Pat were sitting in an armchair reading an article on "The Law of Compensation."

"Just fancy," exclaimed Bridget, "accordin' to this, whin a mon loses wan av' is sines another git more developed. For instance, a bluid mon git more sinse av' hearin' an' touch, an'—"

"Shure, an' it's quite thrue," answered Pat. "Oif've noticed it meself. Whin a mon has wan leg shorter than the other, begorra the other's longer."—Philadelphia Times.

Man's Unkind Cat.

"Miss D. doesn't have a single foreign label on her trunks and bags, not a sign that she ever has had them out of the country," said the girl who at the end of a six weeks' trip abroad surveyed her plastered over luggage with pride and admiration.

"Ah, well, you see Miss D. doesn't need to," replied the unkind man. "She goes across so often, and every one knows it!"—New York Press.

Nothing Too Good.

Miss Johnson—Dat liniment you sold me did mah wife lots ob good.

Druggist—Why, that was horse liniment! You said you wanted it for a horse!

Miss Johnson—Ah did, suh; but dar ain't nuffin' too good fo' mah ole woman neader. Jess yo' understand dat?

—Pack.

THE LATEST FIRE ALARM.**Device That Has Some Very Valuable Features.**

English electricians are interested in the invention of a new electric fire alarm signal which has been declared practicable by W. S. Freece, chief of the British post telegraph system, and other experts. The new system is described as effective, simple and instantaneous in action. Its chief points are thus enumerated by a foreign authority:

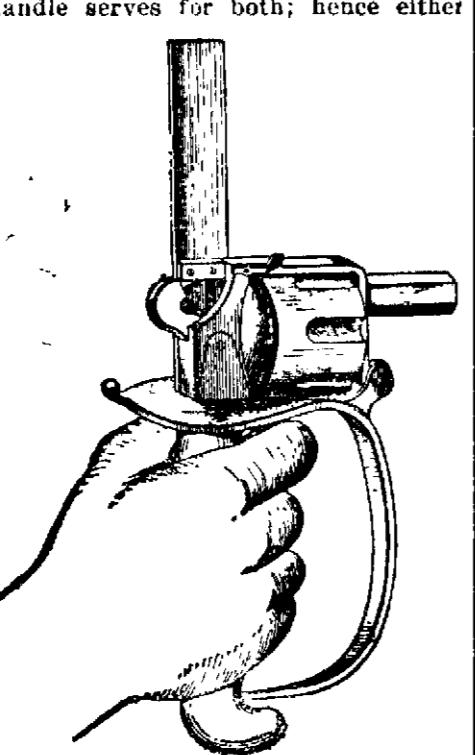
"The objects of the new system are to save life and property and lessen fire and water damage by giving the earliest possible alarm; indicating the extent, position and course of the fire; summoning employees and the brigade. Its value is derived from the logical employment of unfailing natural forces—heat, gravitation and electricity—and it combines effectiveness and simplicity to a degree never before attained."

"The detector is a copper wire which runs near the ceiling, the whole length of the room. At its center a small carbon is suspended over a pair of platinum terminals, all suitably protected and hardly perceptible, and when the temperature implying danger is reached the inevitable expansion of the wire allows the carbon and platinum to close an electric circuit, which instantly sets the alarm gong ringing and automatically telegraphs to the nearest fire station. Upon an indicator the position and extent of the outbreak are shown, and if it spreads its course is indicated. Non oxidizing dustproof contacts and reliable Morse transmitters are employed and, if preferred, a closed circuit can be opened by the same device."

"This is the only system not tied to an unalterable call point, which provides for natural heat fluctuations, due to seasons, industrial operations, grate fires or illuminants. This is effected automatically and inevitably by the obedience of a metal counterpoise to the laws of expansion and contraction which govern the detecting wire and which raise the signaling point in summer and reduce it in winter. A breaking out affects the wire before its counterpoise, while a seasonal or gradual rise or fall produces unison of movement, and there is the same approximate margin between the normal temperature and danger at all times and seasons of the year. No fixed alarm point can do justice to winter as well as summer."

UNIQUE INVENTIONS

Dominic A. Ricco of Long Island City, N. Y., has combined sword and revolver in such a manner that one handle serves for both; hence either



SWORD-PISTOL.

weapon can be used without changing the grip, says a writer in The Scientific American.

First the revolver can be brought in to use until all the cartridges have been fired, and then the weapon can be used as a sword or cutlass. The weapon should be found exceptionally useful for a cavalryman.

Red Linings Protection From Sun.

A writer in the St. James Gazette, speaking of the advantages of red linings as protection against the sun's rays, says: I think it was Colonel Maude who advocated red lining to one's hats and jackets. We live by the river and are on it in the hottest months of the year and used to suffer from sun headaches. Since we adopted red sunshades and the same colored lining to hats and blouses we find no inconvenience from the chemical rays of the sun and are able to enjoy even the heat wave without discomfort or possible chance of sunstroke.

The Smallest Microbe.

The smallest microbe yet known is said to have been discovered by Mr. O. Voges of Buenos Ayres. It is much less than the influenza bacillus and only just discernible when magnified 1,500 times. The work of the smallest bacterium in this troubled world is to produce deadly abscesses, known in South America as manguea, in cattle, with this special characteristic—the hotter the climate the more fatal the infection.

Sugar From Apple Trees.

An Ohio farmer tapped fourteen sweet apple trees and obtained seven barrels of sap that was far superior to that taken from maple trees. It is said that it will make more and better sugar.

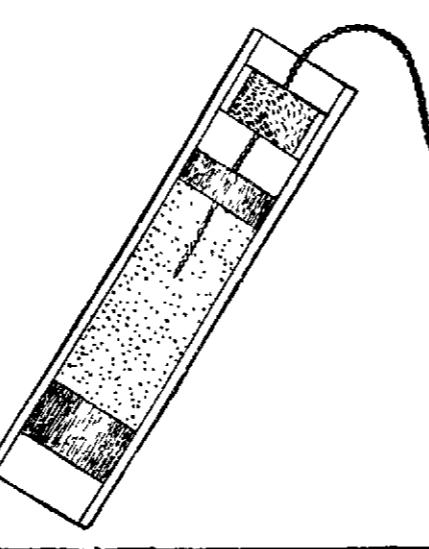
Cold In Siberia.

The cold is so intense in northern Siberia that the earth never thaws to a greater depth than five or six feet. Miss Johnson—Ah did, suh; but dar ain't nuffin' too good fo' mah ole woman neader. Jess yo' understand dat?

SAFETY FIRECRACKER.**Device That Will Be Appreciated by Parents of Inquisitive Boys.**

A safety firecracker is the latest, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times. The average small boy generally wants to investigate the cause of the nonexplosion of a firecracker altogether too soon, with the result that he has a blackened face and perhaps a blinded eye to show for his curiosity. This is now avoided by the device herein described.

The fuse is similar to that hitherto employed for discharging the cracker,



THE SAFETY FIRECRACKER

but instead of passing directly through the packing wad into the main charge of the explosive, it enters a primary division of the tube containing a small charge of powder or illuminating compound.

After passing through this compartment the fuse extends to the main explosive charge.

In one form of the safety cracker the preliminary signal takes the form of red, blue or green fire, this being especially designed for night use.

GERMS ON FRUIT SKINS.**Alarming Total of 140,000,000 Taken From a Pint.**

"In many instances the twentieth century family devotes 70 per cent of its living expenses to the task of keeping out the dirt," said Ellen H. Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in Boston recently.

"The keynote of cleanliness is the prevention of dust," said the speaker. "Under modern conditions as civilization advances the standard of cleanliness becomes higher. One great trouble is that we do not seem to consider our neighbors' welfare. We shake our dusters out of the windows and take our carpets out into the back yard to beat them, and the dust, instead of being disposed of, is simply put into circulation to do mischief elsewhere. The dusters should be washed and the carpets beaten on the rooftops, where the wind would have a chance to carry the germs away and drop them into the sea.

"The thing is to keep the dust out of the house. It would be a good thing if we took off our shoes before entering the home, but the necessity of this could be obviated by the wearing of wooden pattens. Long skirts are another great aid to uncleanness in the house.

"The open air fruit stand should be abolished while our streets are kept as dirty as at present. An interesting experience was made recently in this. A pint of various fruits was picked at random from one stand, washed and the washings were analyzed. From that fruit 140,000,000 germs were secured.

All fruits that do not have perfectly smooth surfaces afford lodgings for microbes. Papers strewn about the streets are also dangerous disseminators of disease."

Potassium Salts From Feldspar.

A method has been discovered by J. G. Rhodin of Manchester, England, by which potassium salts can be economically manufactured from feldspar. His process consists of grinding the feldspar fine and then mixing it with slaked lime and sodium chloride, the mixture being subsequently heated to 900 degrees C. As a result about 85 per cent of the potassium in the feldspar is extracted in the form of potassium chloride. The claim is made that the method is cheap and well adapted for commercial purposes.

Great Chance For Botanists.

The prickly pear has invaded Australia to such an extent that a government prize of \$25,000 has been offered to the person who shall devise means, within reasonable limits of expense, to extirpate it. It has made large tracts of country useless and impenetrable and has resisted fire, poison, chemicals and all other means to destroy it.

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley gives a successful method for a common cold based, says Popular Science News, on the theory that there is an acid condition of the system developed which is sufficient to irritate the terminal endings of the nerves in the skin and mucous membranes and so to render them susceptible to impressions of cold by a derangement of the capillary circulation. As this acidity is neutralized the normal conditions return.

For an adult of medium size and weight twenty to thirty grains of bicarbonate of soda are given in two or three ounces of water every half hour for three doses and a fourth dose at the expiration of an hour from the last one. Two to four hours are then allowed to elapse to see the effect, and the four doses are repeated, if necessary, as is frequently the case. After waiting two to four hours more the same course may be taken again, although this is not often required if the treatment has been begun early in the course of the cold.

To be promptly effective this treatment should be begun with the earliest indications of coryza and sneezing, and it has rarely failed to break it up even in those much inclined to the same. After the second or third day it acts less promptly, and more frequent repetitions are needed.

Miss Johnson—Ah did, suh; but dar ain't nuffin' too good fo' mah ole woman neader. Jess yo' understand dat?

—Pack.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

RAILROADING**They Never Fail.****Headache ?**

You need a gentle heart stimulant which leaves no bad after effects.

Clinic Headache Wafers

are sure and speedy, easily taken, do not depress—absolutely harmless.

The True Heart Tonic.

CLINIC PHARMACAL CO., TORONTO, OHIO.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 CTS.

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., \$400 to \$600

14 " " Chester " .. 250 " 500

17 " " Edwin " .. 200 " 450

18 " " Dwight " .. 250 " 450

7 " " George " .. 225 " 250

13 " " Johnson St. .. 200 " 275

8 " " Kent St. 300

18 " " off Akron St. 200

8 " " off Waechter St. \$150-150

1 lot on East Oak Street.

Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

THE**NORTH WESTERN LIMITED****ELECTRIC-LIGHTED****For ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS**

Leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m. every day.

Daylight Train leaves Chicago 9:00 a. m. daily.

Night Express 10:15 p. m. daily.

Duluth and St. Paul Fast Mail 10 p. m. Daily.

All Agents Sell Tickets Via

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

The Short Line to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Address W. B. KNISKERN, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.

WARTHORST & Co.**QUARRY.****BRICK. - - BRICK.****Massillon, O.****TRAVELERS' REGISTER.****Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.****WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R.Y.****EAST MAIN LINE WEST**

TUE	WED	
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SMITH IS FIRST IN THE FIELD.

Candidacy is Formally Announced.

OTHER MEN ARE MENTIONED.

Julius Whiting Will Not Refuse if Nomination is Tendered—Judge Taylor and James J. Grant are Non-Commital—Suit for Damages Against the W. & L. E.

Canton, June 2.—The congressional situation continues to be the principal topic of discussion among Republicans in this city and throughout the district. The first candidate to publicly announce himself as a candidate for the nomination to succeed Congressman Robert W. Taylor, as the representative in congress from the Eighteenth district, in this country is County Treasurer T. Harvey Smith, of Massillon. Mr. Smith was one of the first to be mentioned in connection with the nomination while the Republican state convention was in progress at Cleveland. In an interview Monday morning Mr. Smith said: "Yes, I have decided to take the advice of my friends in the district and stand for the nomination. You may formally make that statement. Since taking the matter under consideration and advisement I have consulted my friends in Stark county and throughout the district who have urged me to become a candidate and offered their encouragement and support with the result that I have reached the conclusion to enter the race."

The Hon. Julius Whiting, jr., said in reference to his possible candidacy: "Circumstances are such that I have determined not to enter the race as a candidate for the nomination. I will make no active campaign for the nomination but if a contingency should arise wherein it might fall to my lot I have no hesitancy in saying that I would accept it."

Judge I. H. Taylor and James J. Grant declined to make any authorized statement of their respective positions in the matter Monday morning. Both admitted that they were still considering the matter of entering their names in the list of candidates for the nomination, but neither was prepared to make any positive declaration.

Harry Rinzenbrink, formerly an engineer on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, has brought suit against the company for \$20,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained in a collision near Cleveland. In his petition Rinzenbrink says his right leg was broken in three different places and the bones crushed; that his right shoulder was dislocated and that he was laid up in a hospital in Cleveland. Plaintiff says that he has since been unable to work; that his right leg is two inches shorter and that it will always be stiff at the knee joint.

The following is the assignment of cases for this week in common pleas court room No. 2, Judge Ambler presiding:

Monday, June 2.—Hearing motion docket; Grassman vs. Stoner; Hardway & Co. vs. Wrought Iron Bridge Co. et al; The Toledo Mutual Sign & Adv. Co. vs. Clewell; Rossi vs. Board of Trustees, Sandy township.

Tuesday—The Building & Lumber Co. vs. Duff; McCrea et al vs. Simonds; The Ohio Supply Co. vs. The Champion Pole Shaft Co. et al; Hossler's admr. vs. Electric Railway Co.

Wednesday—Walker vs. Board of Education of city of Canton; Weary vs. The H. B. Camp Co.; McGuire vs. Seibert; Hinderer vs. Bowman; Whitmore vs. The Bank of Minerva Co.

Thursday—Dumont vs. The City of Canton; Sivil's admr. vs. The Morgan Engineering Co.; McGregor vs. The Ohio Map and Atlas Co.; Buckius vs. Homer; Cooper vs. Booy's admr.

Friday—Harget vs. The Diamond Portland Cement Co.; Ohio, Bailey vs. Marker; Lehman vs. Bookins; Burwell vs. Mackley et al; Marburger vs. City of Canton.

That sealbrown taste of a canton flannel tongue speaks from the liver and tells you to take Rocky Mountain Tea at night, genuine 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

Louisville, O., Aug. 22, 1901.
To Whom it May Concern:
This is to certify that I have used Slusher's Gall Cure on all six of my horses and I can heartily recommend same as a sure cure for sore shoulders, etc.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN B. KAGEY, P. M.

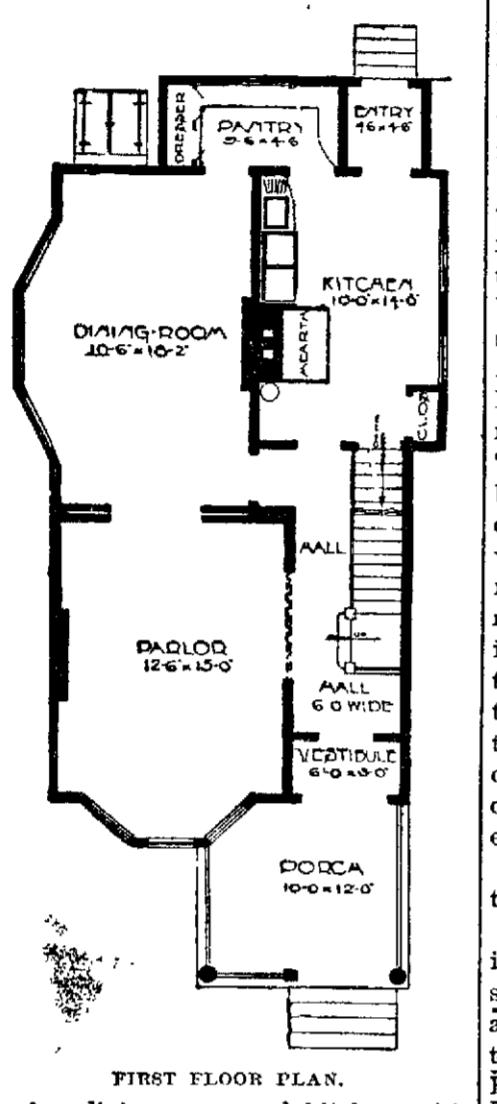
A Tissue Builder, Strength Producer, Flesh Creator, Life Prolonger. Puts life and hope into the human heart. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 36c. Z. T. Baltzly.

DESIGN FOR NARROW LOT.

Neat and Commodious Dwelling to Cost \$1,000 Complete.
(Copyright, 1902, by George Hitchings, 41 Park Row, Times building, New York.)

One of the most common requests that an architect receives is for a design that will provide for a house on a narrow plot of ground in some suburban town or village. In some designs the narrow lot is the rule rather than the exception, and hence it has arisen that the architect is called upon to design houses that, while having a small frontage, will possess at the same time the advantages of an attractive exterior and a commodious interior. Such a design is here presented.

The house has a frontage of twenty-four feet and is arranged to contain on the first floor a large reception hall, a



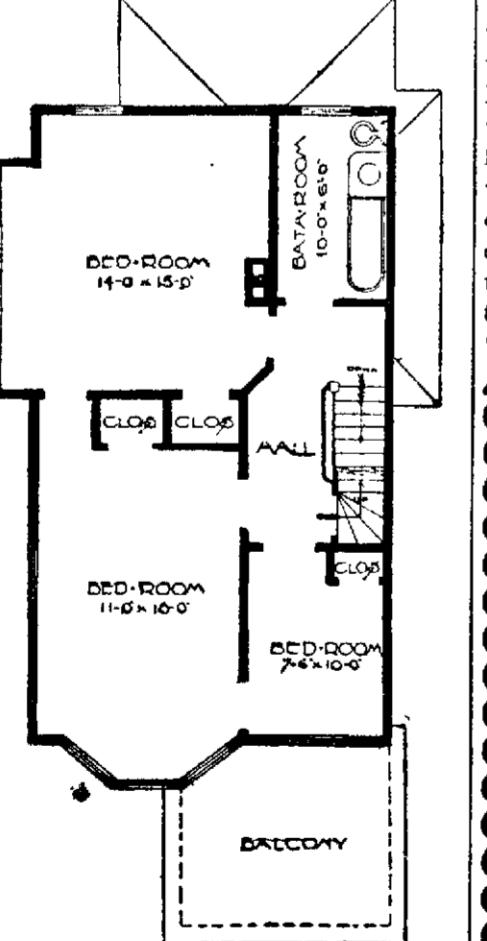
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

parlor, dining room and kitchen, with butler's pantry, as well as a veranda in front.

The second floor has three bedrooms and a large bathroom, with a tile floor and the wainscoting about five feet high. The woodwork of the bathroom is finished in white and gold. The front chamber has a large bay window and a child's bedroom in connection with it. Each bedroom has a large closet.

There are two large bedrooms and a storeroom in the attic, making in all ten rooms and a bath.

The exterior is covered with white pine siding, with the exception of



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

a belt course of shingles below the second story window. The roof is covered with cedar shingles stained brown. The belt course is also stained brown, and the siding is painted a chrome yellow, with white trimmings.

The foundation is built of hard burnt brick.

Cost to build complete, \$1,900.

Building With Small Capital.
Those who contemplate building, but who have not enough money to pay the entire cost, can often make an arrangement such as this with a bank or the builder or real estate dealer: Pay 10 per cent of the total price on possession of the house and 15 per cent of the balance every month, this latter to be applied as (1) interest at 5, 5½ or 6 per cent a year; (2) as taxes and other public assessments; (3) fire insurance; (4) what is left to reduce the principal. Thus a house and lot costing \$4,000 would require \$400 cash deposit, leaving a balance of \$3,600. Rent would be \$36 a month.

BEER BOTTLES BY THE MILLION.

Massillon's Output for the Season 32,500,000.

FACTORIES SOON TO SHUT DOWN

Fires Will be Allowed to Die Out June 28—The Massillon Company Proposes Enlarging Works—Others Will Make Extensive Repairs and Some Changes.

The total aggregate output of Massillon glass factories for the season now drawing to a close will be about 32,500,000 bottles, practically all beer bottles. Of this number, Reed & Company will have 17,000,000; the Massillon Bottle and Glass Company, 10,080,000, and the Rhodes Glass Bottle Company 5,470,000.

Though it is customary for the factories to be operated till June 30, it is thought that this season the fires will be allowed to die out June 28, which falls on Saturday. Neither men nor the employers feel a disposition to work the odd Monday. The blowers are already planning their summer vacations. Many will go to Atlantic City, or other points in the East, though not a few intend to remain in this vicinity, camping at Turkeyfoot and Zoar. Most of the blowers have large sums of money coming to them, in some cases \$1,000, which represents he wages held in reserve throughout the season. The men are paid \$20 a week for marketing purposes, and the remainder of their pay is withheld till the end of the season, unless the blower sees fit to make a draft on his money previously, which they have the privilege of doing once a month. The blowers earn from \$6 to \$8 a day.

Extensive repairs will be made at the plants of all the glass companies.

The Massillon Company intends to increase its capacity to twenty-four shops. At present but nineteen shops are operated. Reed & Company intend making extensive changes. The Rhodes Company will work the same force next year as at present.

OBITUARY.

FANNIE SHIFFER.

Fannie Shiffer, an inmate of the Massillon state hospital for the past six months, died at the institution Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The deceased was 66 years of age and came here from Medina, where her relatives live. The body was sent Sunday morning to Wooster, where burial will take place today.

MRS. ELIZABETH FLICK.

Mrs. Elizabeth Flick, a patient at the Massillon state hospital, died Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after having been at the hospital but two weeks. She was 63 years of age and had been committed from Bristolville where the body was sent at 8:05 Monday morning. The cause of death was congestion of the brain. Burial will take place at Bristolville, where relatives reside.

YOU CAN SHOP IN CANTON

At this store—and save money enough to pay for your trip. When shopping in this store you can always depend upon your purchase being up-to-date and the very best in quality; we handle no out-of-date or trashy goods. WE PAY YOUR FARE TO AND FROM CANTON if you live within twenty-five miles of the city and your purchase amounts to twenty dollars. When in Canton, make this store your headquarters. Use our waiting room—it's free. ALL ELECTRIC CARS STOP AT THIS STORE.

New Millinery:

Wonderful Bargains!

(See 2nd floor—Take Electric Elevator.)



\$3.98

For beautiful trimmed hats worth up to \$10.00.

These are all brand new hats, fresh from our workrooms; exquisite creations, no two alike, they are at the price we ask, the prettiest hats you ever saw; all the newest shapes, handsomely trimmed with flowers, dainty foliage, etc.; while they last you can have your choice at \$3.98.



The Different Kinds of Filling

suitable to your pocketbook and the state of your teeth is used in this office. All our

Dental Work

is of the same high order and every operation is performed with a conscientious desire to make it successful. Our charges are not high, but enough to insure fine workmanship and HIGH GRADE MATERIAL.

Carr & Taylor,

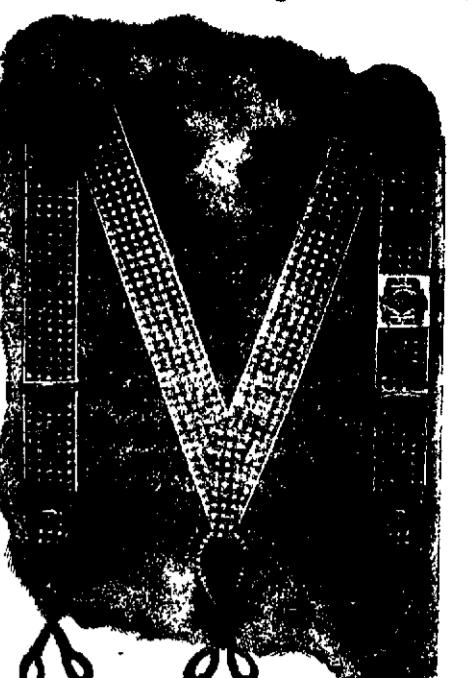
DENTISTS,

Over First National Bank.

Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1900.

Mr. A. A. Slusser, Dear Sir—I wish to testify to the merits of your Gall Cure. Am teaming for the Standard Oil Company, and have used your Gall Cure for galled shoulders, and can say it heals very quickly. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend it to the public. Yours truly,
JAMES BOWMAN.



Most Complete Line

of Carriages, Buggies, Stanhope, Phaetons, and Driving Wagons ever shown in the city at terms to suit purchaser. Also complete line of Harness and Farm and Business Wagons Call and inspect our line.

J. B. Schrader, 41 N Erie St., Massillon, O.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News Now is the time to subscribe,

THE BEE HIVE

BEGINS

The Annual Bee Hive Silk Sale Thursday Morning June 5th, 8 o'clock

The long looked for BARGAIN EVENT IN SILKS bringing with it as usual the best saving opportunities of the year.

Again it will be a great distribution of choicest silks. Large lots picked up by our buyer at "CLOSING OUT PRICES" also much of our regular stock included on the same basis. The tables will be uncovered promptly at 8 o'clock. Early buyers will have best choice, but the immense quantities should be sufficient to give all our customers equal chances to select from the choicest offerings:

ALL BEAUTIFUL SILKS, ALL WONDERFUL UNDERPRICE VALUES

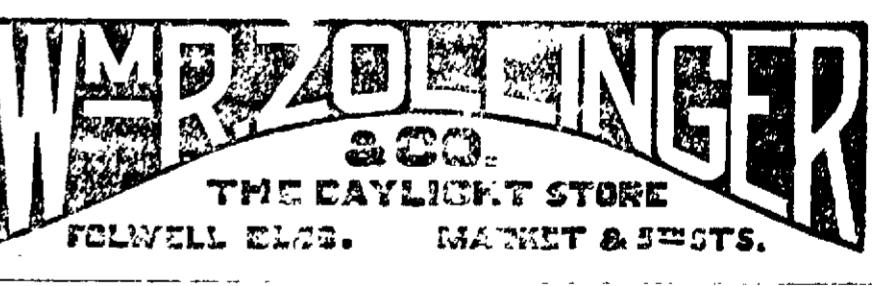
Divided into lots as follows and displayed on tables in the Dress Goods Aisle:

25c	This lot is composed of Pretty Foulards, and Fancy Striped Wash Silks worth 39c.....	25c
39c	Wash Silks—Kai Kais in cream, black, and all light shades, corded and striped, Taffetas in pink, light blue, green and old rose.....	39c
49c	In this lot are Foulards, Black Taffetas, and Fancy Silks that sold regularly at 75c.....	49c
69c	Foulards and Black Taffetas; Black Peau de Soie, Black Rhadamas, and Plain Colored Taffetas, regular prices 85c to \$1.00.....	69c
98c	In this lot are fine Louisines, Moires, Foulards and Figured Taffetas in values from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per yard.....	98c

GREAT WASH GOODS BARGAINS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE.

Special lots secured by our buyer when in New York, from the agents of the mills at prices much lower than cost of production.

2,200 yds. Scotch Lawns, value 5c at.....	3c yd.
2,000 yds. Colored Lawns, value 8c at.....	5c yd.
2,000 yds. Dimities and Lawns, value 10c at.....	6½c yd.
1,100 Dotted Swiss, value 12c at.....	8½c yd.
1,500 yds. Titania Cords, value 15c at.....	10c yd.
	1,000 yds. Dotted Tissue value 25c, at.....
	1,200 yds. Lenox Swiss, values 35c, at.....
	1,600 Fancy White Goods, remnants. They are worth from 25c to 40c per yard. In this sale your choice.



Extraordinary Bargains: SUITS.

The reasons for these marvelous price reductions are, we must have the room that these garments occupy for summer goods. To get them out quickly we have marked them at prices that just about cover the cost of making; that's where you save. These garments are this spring's styles, up-to-date and dependable in every way. We have not the space here to tell you about them all—we leave that for you when you come. You are coming? Good.

\$4.98 for SUITS worth \$10.00; tailor made, wool tweed cloth suits, grey, brown and black; collar style, fly front, and full lined, sizes 32 to 46.

\$10.00 for SUITS worth \$16.75 and \$18.00; grey, blue, tan and black, made of all-wool cheviot or basket weave cloth; the new skirt-style jackets; silk lined with velvet collar; skirt made with graduating serpentine flounce; sizes 32 to 44.

\$16.50 for SUITS worth \$24.00 to \$30.00, made of all-wool homespun or batik weave cloth; silk lined throughout; light grey and light tan shades; Collarless Eton jackets or collared and style with vest or front; skirts plain or with serpentine flounce with silk drop petticoat, sizes 32 to 38.

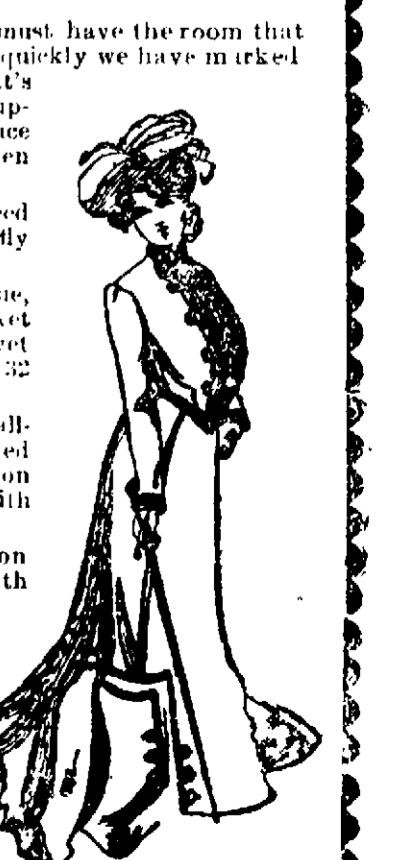
\$6.98 for JACKETS worth \$10.00; these are swell Eton styles, nicely trimmed with silk braid; lined with handsome silk; sizes 32 to 40.

! OFF on our line of beautiful silk dress skirts that sell in the regular way at \$6.75 up to \$45.00.

Two Special Skirt Bargains.

\$5.00 Excellent values at \$6.75; light grey, Oxford, tan, blue and black; WALKING SKIRTS made of summer weight jersey cloth; strictly tailored; all sizes.

DRESS SKIRTS made of shrunken etamine cloth with lovely train and the new habit style back; all sizes.



NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, June 4.—Miss Elizabeth Ralston, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston.

W. P. Walter closed a successful term of school in this district last Friday.

Henry Rummins, of Michigan, has been spending several days with his brother John, and shaking hands with his former acquaintances.

The Thorpe sisters, who reside near Canal Fulton, were the guests of Theresa Dodd part of last week.

Mrs. John B. Davis, of Massillon, visited her daughter, Mrs. Emanuel Jor, last Thursday.

The Wheeler brothers, of Massillon, were Newman visitors Decoration Day, and assisted in the singing.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Jenkins and Mr. and Mrs. Lotwig Jenkins, of Sherodsville, spent part of last week at the Jenkins residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ramsey, of Tuscarawas township, were Newman visitors on Sunday.

The trustees and roadmaster of Tuscarawas township, have the gilt-edged thanks of all our people for the magnificent work done on their portion of the public road between this place and Massillon. The Metzgar new road law has had the desired effect so far.

Robert Ralston, Jr. has completed this term of school at Cleveland and will take a week's vacation with his Newman friends before returning to the Forest City.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Ramsey spent Saturday at Massillon, the parents of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Fisher.

The funeral of the late David Rowlands was held last Thursday from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis, the Rev. O. E. Hall, of Massillon, conducting the services at the house. The deceased was 67 years of age and had been a resident of this place for 47 years, coming here from South Wales. Interment was made in the Newman cemetery. The pall bearers were Joseph Smith, Robert Ralston, G. W. Richards, Thomas J. Morgan, Henry Rummins and John Evans.

The Memorial Day exercises at Newman were fully up to the former standard and were held under the auspices of the Sunday school. A fine programme was rendered at the local church and the Rev. O. E. Hall, of Massillon, delivered an able and eloquent address to an appreciative audience after which all joined in the march to the cemetery where fifteen graves were decorated. Capt. R. B. Crawford, of Massillon, made his annual visit to place flowers on the graves of Benjamin Findley, John Mengel and John Morris. This has been his custom for many years past.

In common with the many admirers of the Hon. R. W. Taylor, Newman was greatly surprised at his withdrawal from the congressional contest after so recently receiving the unanimous nomination. While Newman feels sorry to bid Congressman Taylor adieu, yet our people are pleased to welcome the candidacy of our worthy and efficient county treasurer, T. Harvey Smith, of Massillon.

The Rowlands relationship held their annual gathering at Newman Decoration Day.

GENOA.

Genoa, June 4.—The farmers are busy working corn and potatoes.

The dance at the Massillon state hospital was largely attended by Genoa residents Friday evening.

The Sunday school convention will be held June 4, 5 and 6.

There will be a festival held at Richville next Saturday evening, June 7. Everybody is invited.

Fred Marchand took a trip to Canton on business Saturday.

A number of young people saw the Ringling show last Wednesday.

Miss Cora Brothers, of Haven, visited at Grant Brothers last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sarah, of Canton, visited Mr. Sarah's parents at Richville, Sunday.

A number of people in this vicinity are suffering with grip.

CAMP CREEK.

Campcreek, June 3.—Harmon Rock straw is moving his household goods to the Mrs. Lydia Kurtz residence preparatory to building a new house.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Poorman are visiting their daughter, Mrs. H. J. Kistman, at Dayton, this week.

Thomas H. Suyder was on the sick list part of last week.

Mrs. Burt Hall, of Navarre, visited the Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Keller residence last Sunday.

A festival will be given at the Cross Roads church next Saturday evening for the benefit of same. Music will be furnished by the Stanwood band. The festival will close at 11:30 o'clock, by order of the superintendent. Every one is cordially invited.

BROOKFIELD.

West Brookfield, June 5.—A large crowd attended the memorial services held in the M. E. church on Friday afternoon.

David Lever is having his grocery painted.

Mrs. John Ickes visited at the home

of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ickes this week.

Harry Miller left Sunday for Cleveland where he has taken a position.

A good vein of coal was struck on the David Erb farm on Monday afternoon.

The convention held here Sunday evening was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rayout, of Louisville, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rayout.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Levers and Mrs. Elsie Levers attended the excursion to Pittsburgh on Decoration Day.

An ice cream festival will be held on the M. E. church lawn Saturday evening, June 7.

David Owens, of Youngstown, visited his sister, Mrs. John Notman, last Sunday.

The funeral of Miss Bertha Dietz, who died on Wednesday, May 28, was held at St. Barbara's church Friday morning. Miss Dietz was 18 years of age.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, June 5.—Conrad Klein, who for some time past has been directing sinking operations at Deerfield for the Massillon Coal Mining Company, has returned to Fulton, and is now making an invoice of the property of the Buckholder mine, near town, of which he is foreman. The Buckholder has been shut down for several weeks, but it is believed that Mr. Klein's work means an early resumption of operations. The demand for coal is said to be greater than the supply.

Edward Hershey, residing near the Wayne county line, ate ice cream Tuesday evening. Immediately afterwards he was taken violently sick.

Drs. Dissinger and Jones were summoned. His father was also sent for. Hershey's trouble was diagnosed as peritonitis. The physicians hope for his recovery. He is at the Empire hotel.

Veterinary Surgeon Harbaugh's stallion "Pattern" was taken suddenly ill Saturday night and died within few hours. Gastritis is said to have been the cause. Veterinary Harbaugh says he valued the horse at \$1,200. It was not insured. The horse, it was said, had a mark of about twenty two. It has been replaced by a horse Harbaugh considers its equal in every respect.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Canal Fulton high school will be given in the Reformed church Sunday morning, June 8th, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. Bergenthal, of Dayton, editor of the Christian World. In the evening union services will be held in the same church, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

Friday afternoon of the present week, the sophomore class of the high school will give its closing exercises in the high school. All are invited.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 10, closing exercises in all the rooms of the public schools below the high school

will be held to which all are cordially invited. Wednesday evening, June 12, at the same place, will take place the twenty-fourth annual commencement.

The option on the Schrock plant taken by D. C. Creese, of Allegheny, expired Wednesday. Nothing has

recently been heard from Mr. Creese,

but it is assumed that he has failed to

finance his project for converting the

Schrock works into a plant for the

manufacture of railway appliances.

Creese is the inventor of a track-

mover. He tried to interest Chicago

capital in his plans.

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REV. DR. SEMPLE INJURED.

Fireman Killed in Collision on P. W. & B. Railway.

West Chester, Pa., June 4.—A fatal collision occurred on the Central division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad between a special train en route to Lincoln university and an extra freight train. John Hendricks, fireman of the special, was killed.

The injured are:

Rev. Dr. Semple, of NEW YORK, former moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly.

Tilleau Van Rensselaer, of New York.

W. H. Miller, engineer.

J. L. Ralston, baggage master of the special train.

Dr. Semple was severely injured.

FOUR PORTO RICANS EXECUTED.

Ponce, Porto Rico, June 4.—Bernabe Acevedo, Jose Torres Pamon Troche Cadeno and Juan Torres, the four men found guilty of murder, robbery and outrage, committed in October, 1898, at Guayan, a suburb of Adjuntas, were garroted here yesterday.

TAFT TO BE RECEIVED BY POPE.

Rome, June 4.—William H. Taft civil governor of the Philippine Islands, will be received by the pope next Thursday morning.

HEARTILY ENDORSED.

Nothing Succeeds So Like Success.

Those Who Use Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills as a Nerve and General Tonic—As a Rebuilder—Asa Medicine to Give Renewed Strength, Energy and Vigor, Never Fail to Sound Their Praise to Others.

Mr. Henry Paul, of No. 30 Paul street, Massillon, Ohio, says: "As a tonic I can speak positively and highly of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills I got at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. They demonstrated fully with me their power to rebuild one, furnish strength, energy and physical vigor. I needed these qualities and got them from a use of the medicine. I am glad to recommend it."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50¢ a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chas Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., are on every package.

THE MASSILLON MARKET.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat..... 80
Loose hay, per ton..... 39 00-10
Bailed hay..... 10-11
Straw, per ton..... 35 00 6 00
Corn..... 70
Oats..... 44-45
Clover Seed..... 5 00-5 50
Bran..... 1 10
Middlings..... 1 10
Salt, per barrel..... \$1 00
Timothy Seed..... 2 00
Rye, per bu..... 56
Barley..... 50
Flax seed..... 1 50
Wool (best medium)..... 18-20
Wool (fine)..... 12-14

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel..... 90-1 00
White beans..... 1 75

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.

Butter..... 50-22

Eggs (fresh)..... 13

Spring Chickens,..... 40 50

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Ham..... 11

Shoulder..... 08

Cheese..... 12-13

The following are retail prices:

Bran, per 100 lbs..... 1 10

Middlings, per 100 lbs..... 1 15

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, June 3.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 76@77c.

CORN—No. 1 shelled, 68 1/2@69 1/2c;

No. 2 ear, 71 1/2@71 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 48 1/2@49 1/2c;

extra 3s, 47 1/2@48 1/2c; regular 3s, 47@47 1/2c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25@25 1/2c;

tubs, 24 1/2@25c; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 22@22 1/2c; dairy butter, 19@20c;

fancy roll, per pound, 17@18c; cooking butter, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new 11 1/2@11 1/2c; New York state, full cream, 11 1/2@12c; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@16c; 20-lb Swiss, new, 14 1/2@15c; brick, 14@14 1/2c; Limburger, 12@12 1/2c.

EGGS—Fresh, 16 1/2@17c; selects, 17 1/2@18c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, hens, 12 1/2@13c; broilers, 30@32c; roosters, 8@9c; dressed, 15@16c; turkeys, live, 12@13c; dressed, 15@17c; ducks, 12@14c; dressed, 18@20c; geese, dressed, 9@10c.

CATTLE—Choice, \$7.15@7.50;

prime, \$6.75@7.00; good, \$6.25@6.75;</